SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1877.

THE TRENTHAM HALL CASE.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY *vs.* THE SUN SHIPPING COMPANY.

AT the High Court yesterday last, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the hearing of the above case was continued in which the plaintiffs sued the master and owners of the s. s. Trentham Hall, for damages sustained by reason of their refusal to deliver certain goods according to the terms of the bill of lading. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Advocate General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

The examination of witnesses for the plaintiffs was proceeded with.

Mr. Benjamin Dunkerly, manager of the plaintiffs' mills, said that he saw the eleven cases of machinery at the Arthur Bunder, and after receiving them at the Company's mill, put them up with great care. He had very great difficulty in putting them up: he found the goods were very badly damaged. The joints of the carriages were badly damaged, and witness had to refit them. Mr. Bramhall and Mr. Harwood afterwards surveyed the machinery at witness's request. Witness had many years' experience in the management of spinning and weaving mills.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General.—The cause of the damage was wet from rain. I told Mr. Latimer the machinery, as it was lying at the bunder, would be ruined for ever. I have never been to Cooper and Co.: it is not my work. There were two lengths of carriages in each carriage, and creel rods and spindle frames as well. I have put up the mule carriages: they are ready for work now. They are not quite straight and are not good. Had they been my carriages, I would not have put them in at all.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine.—They would not work as well as they would if they had arrived in good condition.

To the Court—There was no iron work in these cases: it was all wood work. There were no shafts. When I went to the Arthur Bunder, I looked in at the godown. There was a great deal of space there. I asked the man who was there how it was he did not put the carriages inside; but he made no reply. It was raining very hard when I was down at the bunder.

Mr. Thomas Lian Pereira, superintendent of the Landing and Shipping Department of the Port Trust at the Carnac Bunder, said he was sent by Mr. Ryan, the Traffic Manager, as the latter was going away to Pahlunpore. If goods were lying at the Port Trust bunder, they were considered to be in the muccadum's charge. They ceased to be in his charge when they were delivered to the consignees. The superintendent at the bunder was in no way responsible for the protection of the goods. If goods are lying at the bunder in the monsoon, the muccadum generally places tarpaulins over them. If he neglects to do so, it is no part of the superintendent's duty to protect them or to lend tarpaulins for the purpose. During the monsoon machinery is always put in the shed There is large shed accommodation. The shed is covered in on the sides. They don't land piece goods at the Carnac Bunder.

To the Advocate General—We never refused to give cover to machinery during the monsoon even if the machinery be heavy.

To the Court.—We make an extra charge for giving cover. It does happen frequently that machinery lies at our bunder uncovered for twelve or fourteen days in the monsoon. No charge is made for five days for machinery lying in the shed at our bunder.

John Rodrigues, head wharfinger at the Town Custom House, was next examined as to the custom of muccadums. During the time goods are lying on the bunder, muccadums keep them where they like. If in the monsoon any goods are lying unprotected at the bunder, witness would call the attention of consignees out of good nature, not that it was a part of his duty to protect the goods. It was no part of his duty to supply the muccadums with tarpaulins.

Mr. R. E. Bickerdike said—I have been a merchant in Bombay for the last fourteen years. I have received great many consignments of goods and am well aware of the practice in Bombay. When a muccadum is employed to land goods, they are in his charge while at the bunder and until he delivers them to the consignee. I never heard that it was part of the duty of the superintendent of a bunder to protect goods lying at his bunder. The muccadum is responsible for them if they are damaged by rain at the bunder.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General—I never heard of the proprietor of a bunder refusing to put goods under shelter. I have not heard one way or another. The point never rose before to my knowledge.

Damodhur Veerchund, a servant of the muccadum to Messrs. Wallace and Co., said he was in charge of the landing business of the firm. In a recent instance, witness's master had to make good the damage done to goods while in his charge. The muccadum is always responsible for damage while the goods are in his charge.

Mr. W. Pirrie was re-called and produced a letter writen by Mr. Cooper who was formerly in the employ of Cooper and Co, but is now in the employ of Messrs. Graham and Co. The letter was dated September 1874.

His Lordship ruled that the letter could not be admitted in evidence.

Mr. Pigot here read and put in a large mass of letters and papers which had passed between the parties. The plaintiff's case closed here.

The Advocate General, in addressing the Court for the defendants, said the enquiry had already extended over several days, but he hoped to be able to show that the object of his clients, Messrs. Graham and Co., had been misrepresented; and that they had no wish whatever to support the monopoly of Cooper and Co. in landing cargo. So far from that being the case, when Messrs. Remington and Co. were two years ago anxious to get the landing business into their hands as secretaries to the Colaba Company, they afforded them every facility in doing so. The learned counsel had carefully gone through the correspondence and the evidence, and some of the documents had been put in so long ago, that he must refer to the most important ones again. The first request was made by Remington and Co. with the object of securing the delivery of the packages at their bunder. The only damage done was done at their own bunder, and through their own carelessness; and out of mere petty spite it was that the representatives of the Colaba Company refused to give shelter to the goods landed by Cooper's Agency. A great deal was made about there being no crane; but it appeared from Mr. Dunkerly's evidence that the packages were such as could easily have been removed into the godown. A suggestion was made that there was no room in the godown and that goods were expected by the Austrian Lloyd's, but the fact actually was that no other goods arrived, and that all the time there was ample room in the godown for the plaintiffs' goods landed by Cooper's Agency. The next step they came to was the memorandum written by Mr Pirrie. But before writing it, he had been both to Dadabhoy and Mr. Paterson, asking them to land the whole of the goods at the Colaba Company's bunder at their rates; and it was after he failed to gain his object that boats were sent alongside the Trentham Hall. Mr. Pirrie's object was to force Dadabhoy to land the whole of the goods at their bunder; but what right, asked the learned counsel, had the Colaba Company to do that? They represented themselves to be acting in the interest of consignees, but their real object was to get the monopoly of landing cargo into their own hands—which was but a selfish object. (Refers to the evidence) They guaranteed to the plaintiffs their costs, and the suit was filed. But Mr. Latimer, who had been sitting all the time in Court, and who should have been called to state the truth, had not been called. (Refers to the correspondence.) It was certainly a curious mode of correspondence for Messrs. Remington and Co. in their very first letter to hold out a threat that they would hold the captain responsible if the goods were delivered into any other boats but those of the Colaba Company. Referring to the application for an injunction, the learned counsel (in connection with Mr. Pirrie's affidavit and the evidence he gave in this Court) remarked that it was a disingenuous attempt to coerce Graham and Co. to give the whole landing business to the Colaba Company, and to stop Dadabhoy from taking delivery of the goods at any other but the Colaba Company's bunder. The learned counsel submitted that the affidavit on which the application for an injunction was founded was not true, and that the Court was deceived in granting the rule *nisi* for the injunction upon the case made out for it.

The learned counsel had not finished his remarks when the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Medical Prize, of Rs. 250, for proficiency in practical medicine and surgery, to H. Jervis.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Gold Medal for proficiency in practical medical jurisprudence, to Ardeseer Pestonjee Cama.

The McLenan scholarship, of Rs. 25, monthly, with a silver Prize Medal for proficiency in principles and practice of midwifery, to B. A. DeOliveria.

4TH YEAR STUDENTS.

A Carnac Scholarship, of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of Clinical Clerk and in knowledge of practical medicine and pathology, to Heerjeebhoy Jamshedjee Appu.

An Anderson Scholarship, of Rs. 25, monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of surgical dresser and in knowledge of practical surgery and in surgical anatomy, to Erucksha Framjee Sethna.

A Farish Scholarship, of Rupees 25, monthly, for proficiency in the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, to B. Braganza.

A Reid Scholarship, of Rupees 15, monthly, for proficiency in midwifery, to Damodherdas Dharmudas Ghandi.

A Farish Scholarship, of Rupees 15, monthly, for proficiency in medical jurisprudence, to Choonilal Goverdhundas Gundeiria.

3RD YEAR STUDENTS.

A Farish Scholarship, of Rupees 20, monthly, for general proficiency to Rustomjee Hormusjee Cama.

A Carnac Scholarship, of Rupees 15, monthly for proficiency, in botany, to Gunnesh Krishna Garde.

A Farish Scholarship, of Rupees 15, monthly, for proficiency in Physiology, to Vishna Gopal Apte.

A Reid Scholarship, of Rupees 15, monthly, for proficiency in anatomy, to Jumnadas Premchund Nanavati.

An Anderson Scholarship, of Rupees 15, monthly, for proficiency in chemistry, to Sorabjee Furdoonjee Gazdar.

A Reid Scholarship, of Rupees 15, monthly, for proficiency in comparative anatomy, to Dhunjeebhai Burjorjee Doctor.

2ND YEAR STUDENTS.

An Anderson Scholarship, of Rupees 15, monthly, for general proficiency, to M. A. Rozario.

An Anderson Scholarship, of Rupees 15, monthly, for proficiency in chemistry and practical chemistry, to Vithul Vishnu Gokhle, M.A.

A Farish Scholarship, of Rs 14, monthly, for proficiency in anatomy and practical anatomy, to Dossabhai Ardaseer Choksee.

A Carnac Scholarship, of Rs. 13, monthly, for proficiency in materia medica and botany, to Jehangeer Kharshedjee Dajee.

A Carnac Scholarship, of Rs. 13, monthly, for proficiency in physiology, to Dhunjibhoy Rustomjee Wadia.

1ST YEAR STUDENTS.

A Government Scholarship, of Rs. 10, monthly, for general proficiency, to Luxmon Krishna Chiplonkur, B. A.

A Government Scholarship, of Rs. 10, monthly, for proficieney in anatomy to Venayeck Govind Gidh.

A Government Scholarship, of Rs 10, monthly, for proficiency in chemistry, to Hormusji Edulji Banatwalla.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, for proficiency in materia medica. to Mr. De Quadros.

A Government Scholarship, of Rs. 10, monthly, for proficiency in botany, to Dorabjee Hormusjee Baria.

AWARD OF MEDALS.

McLenan medal to 3rd year hospital apprentice J. C. De Souza.

Arnott medal to 2nd year hospital apprentice W. Hogan.

Burnes medal to 1st year hospital apprentice L. D. Almeida.

MARATHI VERNACULAR CLASS.

The Juggonnath Sunkersett, Scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, tenable for 10 months, for general proficiency, to Tookaram Vishram.

The Juggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship, of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in physiology, and materia medical to Vithul Lingoo.

The Juggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship, of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for 10 months, for proficiency in anatomy and chemistry, to Abraham Shaloom.

GUZERATTEE VERNACULAR CLASS.

The Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama Scholarship, of rupees five, monthly, tenable for 12 months, for proficiency in anatomy, to Nagindas Manicklal.

Heerjibhoy Nursingjee Prize, consisting of books on surgery and medicine to Dhunjee Heera.

THE JAMSETJEE JEEJIBHOY BOOK FUND.—The interest accruing on this Fund amounts to Rs. 705, and has been distributed as last year to those students who have passed their half yearly examination, or, in other words, to the most deserving students of the year.

MATERIA MEDICA COLLECTION.—The Native drugs were inspected by Assistant Surgeon Shantaram Withul, teacher of materia medica and chemistry to the Marathi vernacular class, and those that were found in a deteriorated state have been replaced by new ones.

MUSEUM.—Twenty-one new specimens in morbid and comparative anatomy have been added to the Museum, and the printing of the catalogue which has been sanctioned by Government is now being carried out.

LIBRARY.—Since the date of the last annual report about fifty volumes have been added to the list. The MS. of the catalogue, which was prepared by Dr. Hughes, has now been printed, and supplies a desideratum, the need of which has been much felt since the library has assumed its present proportions. The examination for admission into the Marathi class of the College commenced from the 23rd of October last, and was conducted by the teachers superintended by myself. The test employed was the IV. Standard of the Anglo Vernacular Schools as specified in Surgeon-General's notification, dated 25th August 1876. There were 43 candidates for admission into the Vernacular class, and 36 for the native medical pupils class, out of the total number of 45 whose names appeared in *Government Gazette* of 12th October. Of the former, 24 passed with one half the total marks of the standard, and of these, 11 were admitted on stipends, and the remaining 13 were permitted to attend the classes, if they wished to do so, *without* any stipend. Of the Native medical pupils, 19 who attained to one third of the total marks, were admitted, in unison with the wish of the Surgeon General. The Marathi Vernacular class has thus been increased by 30 new admissions, which, with the number left at the close of the year, raises the total to 51, exclusive, however, of the Vernacular pupils who have been admitted without stipends. There were no fresh admissions to the Guzrathi Vernacular class, Government, notwithstanding the proposal of of the late Principal, Dr. Hunter, for the continuance of the class till the end of September 1879, having finally decided that this class should be abolished from September 1878.

TEXT BOOKS.—It was reported last year that the teachers of anatomy and chemistry to the Gujerati vernacular classes (Mr. Dhirajram Dulputram, G G.M.C., and Assistant Surgeon Keikhusru Rustomjee Viccajee, L.M.) had printed the 1st parts of their Text Books, and I have now the pleasure to state that they have finished the 2nd parts of their respective books. Mr. Dhirajram's second part

embraces articulation and muscles, and Mr. Kaikhusroo's non-metallic elements.

MARATHI MIDWIFE CLASS.—This class has made fair progress during the last Session.

GUZERATHEE MIDWIFE CLASS.—It has, I regret to say, been found impracticable to re-establish this class, which, as reported on the last annual occasion, was broken up during the year, no suitable candidates having come forward. The funds for the support of this class provided by the bounty of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney have, therefore, during the year not been disbursed. The Hospital apprentices class has been increased by five new admissions which, with the number left at the close of the year, raises the total to 25. The general conduct of the apprentices has, I am happy to report, been satisfactory.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION FOR L. M. AND S.—In the last annual report Dr. Hunter commented with satisfaction on the success which had attended the examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine, the per centage of successful candidates amounting to 66 out of the number who went up to the University. As briefly stated in the earlier part of this report, this success has not been sustained in the present year. Out of 20 students, 11 only were successful.

The percentage of success fluctuates year by year. I append a table showing the numbers of those successful since the year 1870.

	Presented themselves.	Passed.
In 1870	4	3
1871	6	6
1872	4	4
1873	8	8
1874	16	7
1875	19	16
1876	20	11

The ultimate result I need hardly say rests with the students themselves. If throughout their collegiate course they act with a full determination to do their best in the College, and the clinical wards and make the most of the great advantages offered to them for the practical study of disease in the noble hospital, to every ward of which they have free access, and which, with its attached institutions, the opthalmic, the obstetric, incurable or Leper wards and the wards for contagious diseases, numbering in all upwards of 500 beds, affords larger opportunities for the study of disease in all its forms, than any other such institution out of Europe, and considerably more than several of the Medical schools of England can boast, they may ensure for themselves such thorough and practical acquaintance with their subjects as will triumphantly carry them through the ordeal of examination; while, on the other hand, if, as I regret to say many do, they trust only to a theoretical knowledge gained from books, it will assuredly fail them in the hour of trial, not only before the examiners, but with greater evil results when they stand unprepared at the bed side of the sick entrusted to their care. Indications, I regret to say, were not wanting amongst the classes of the past year that the advantages offerred in the clinical wards were not being made the most use of, and it was therefore not difficult to prognosticate the result. Possibly the success attending last year's examination may have given rise to an undue confidence and a belief that the examination was a lighter order than the result warranted. 25 freshmen have lately been admitted, which, added to the number of students remaining at the end of the year, vizt. 154, brings the strength of the graduates and undergraduates class up to a figure of 180. Of the 25 freshmen, has passed the F. E. A., 2 matriculation with Latin and the remainder with Portuguese, Persian, Sanscrit, Marathi, or Guzerathi. Dr. Hunter, in his previous reports, has repeatedly noticed the very limited accommodation afforded by the College to the increasing number of students, and I regret to have to state this year also, that no steps have yet been taken to remedy the evil so long complanied of.

CHANGES IN THE UNIVESITY REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE GRADUATES IN MEDICINE.—You, Sir, as Vice Chancellor, are aware that an alteration has been recently made in the denomination of the degree obtained by those who are found qualified in medicine by the University Examiners, who will hereafter be denominated Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery, instead of simply Licentiates of Medicine. The reasons of the change were briefly :—1st to recognize the qualification in surgery as well as medicine, a qualification which heretofore had been strangely ignored, and 2ndly to assimilate the degree to those granted by the sister Universities of Calcutta and of Europe. I cannot but think that this change will be acceptable to the graduates of this University. During the year two other changes have been sanctioned by the senate. The first is in effect to strike out entirely one subject from the curriculum—viz, that of Dental Surgery, in which no nonger is the student required to qualify himself, and the result has necessarily been to abolish that course in the College curriculum, and accordingly the lately appointed Acting Professor of Surgery was relieved of the necessity of giving these lectures, and appointed Professor of Surgery only. Much practical information illustrated by suitable apparatus was afforded in this course by the late Professor, but the student who now desires to obtain a practical knowledge of dentistry will find no means of so doing nearer than Calcutta unless indeed he becomes a pupil of one of the gentlemen who practise in Bombay. The second alteration consists in removing the subject of comparative anatomy from the examination for the 1st L. M. to that for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, so that the candidate for the degree of L. M. and S. will no longer be required to be examined as to his knowledge of this subject. The course, however, will be continued as heretofore in the college, and will constitute one of the subjects for examination for scholarships and prizes. These alterations have had my acquiescence, though I have been unable to afford them any enthusiastic support. I am not one of those who believe that the student who takes out a five years' course is overworked in his attendance at lectures, or that he is deficient, as a rule, in either intellectual capacity or application. The fact well recognized here—viz., that the student who distinguishes himself as a prizeman is one who is found well qualified in every subject militates against this assumption. To argue that the advance of the various classes must be regulated by the pace of the weakest among them would be to adopt the theory that the march of the regiment must be delayed by one or two foot sore or debilitated soldiers, or that of the troop by one lame horse. If, however, the abolition of the dental surgery course will but facilitate the adoption of the great change we have so long and zealously advocated, I mean that of giving the College a resident Professor of Pathology, I shall cease to regard the alteration made with any regret. In conclusion, Sir, I beg on the part of my predecessor, Dr. Hunter, and of myself, to thank our colleagues for the support they have uniformly afforded, and the share they have taken in the success of this Institution.

HENRY COOK, M.D., Principal.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 11th instant :—

Read letter (marked A.) from the Chief Engineer, dated 28th December, asking the Trustees now to decide whether graving dock accommodation inside the Prince's Dock should be provided. He considers 10 lacs as an outside estimate of the cost of removing the Hydraulic Lift from Hog Island to Prince's Dock, and he furnishes an estimate of the cost of making a stone dock. It amounts to Rs. 8,05,844, and he states that if it be decided now to build such a dock it could be ready by the time the other works inside the Prince's Dock are finished.

Read report by Dock Committee. They are of opinion that a dry dock within the Prince's Dock would not be remunerative; that there is already sufficient accommodation of this nature outside the Prince's Dock, and that an additional dry dock is not therefore required.

RESOLUTION.—The Trustees concur with the Dock Committee in considering that another dry dock would not be remunerative; but the Chief Engineer's report should be sent to Government for consideration in regard to the proposal for moving the Hydraulic Lift Dock.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th January, asking sanction to his supplying water to Chowpatty Bunder by puckalies until a water pipe is laid down. The cost he estimates at Rs. 22 per mensem in addition to the cost of 4 casks.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd January, forwarding an application from Mr. Xavier de Souza to have the lease of land, agreed by Trustees' Resolution of 16th November last to be granted to him, cancelled and recommending that the request be granted on condition that all costs incurred be paid by the applicant.

RESOLUTION.—The agreement to lease may be cancelled, but Mr. Xavier de Souza must pay all expenses incurred.

Read letters from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th and 9th instant, requesting at the instigation of the firewood merchants that the paving of the slope at Chowpatty be deferred.

RESOLUTION.—Approved.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 11th January, stating that the Chairman had suggested to him hiring the Trustees' waggons to the G. I. P. Railway Company for the conveyance of grain, and annexing copy of correspondence with Messrs. Glover and Company on the subject, from which it appears that 70 waggons are available now, and that 10 waggons require new draw springs before being so. The waggons, the Chief Engineer states, can be let for 5 weeks.

RESOLUTION.—The waggons should be offered to the G. I. P. Railway Company for the time they are available at the rate of Rs. 2 a day each, and they should be returned within the time specified by the Chief Engineer in the same good order as received.

A.

Memo. No. 1387—23.

Bombay Port Trust,
Engineer's Office, Bombay, 28th December 1876.

From the Chief Engineer to the Secretary.

It appears to me that the Trustees should now consider whether it is or is not desirable to provide graving dock accommodation in the Prince's Dock.

2. At Liverpool there is a graving dock for every 20 acres of floating dock; the Prince's Dock is 30 acres, so that by analogy it would seem that one graving dock at least would be required in the Prince's Dock.

3. At one time I was inclined to consider that consequent on the opening of the Suez Canal vessels would dock at the home ports rather than here, and on this account did not include a graving dock in my scheme, but from what I have heard of late, it seems likely that if good accommodation were offered here it would be largely made use of.

4. The P. and O. Company has a dock of its own and the British India Company hold the Mogul's Dock on lease, so that they may be said to be already provided for, but the saving of time would probably induce even these companies to use the Trustees' Dock.

5. The docks at present in use are as shown in the accompanying statement, and the extent to which they have been used during the past year is shown on the accompanying diagram and may be tabulated as follows, viz :—

Ritchie Dock, P. & Co.....	Full	295	days.	Empty	70 days
Mogul's Dock B. I. S. N. Co.	,,	297	,,	,,	68 ,,
Upper Bombay Dock, Govt.	,,	365	,,	,,	0 ,,
Middle ,, ,,	,,	354	,,	,,	11 ,,
Lower ,, ,,	,,	310	,,	,,	55 ,,
Upper Duncan Dock.....	,,	365	,,	,,	0 ,,
Lower ,, ,, ...	,,	310	,,	,,	55 ,,

which gives an average of full 328 days and empty 37 days.

6. It would thus appear that on the whole the graving docks are fully employed, and of course it occasionally happens that all are full and if a vessel requires to be docked she has to wait.

7. Whether it be the Lift dock or an ordinary masonry dock, I think the place where it would be best placed is in the N. E. basin which is 700 ft. long and 380 ft. wide: the space taken up by the Lift or masonry dock is alike, namely, 500 ft. by 150ft., which leaves 115ft. between the graving dock jetties and the dock wharf walls; this is sufficiently wide to admit of 2 vessels, one lying alongside of the wharf wall and another alongside of the graving dock jetty.

8. The width of the stone dock jetties is 40 ft. and of the Lift dock jetties 29 ft. 3 inches, either of which is sufficient for the use of vessels laid up and on an emergency for traffic. In either case the end berth of the N. E. basin would be taken up by the graving dock.

9. Estimates for a stone dock and for shifting the Lift dock, including making its side jetties, are enclosed.

10. The stone dock is 450 ft. long with an entrance 60 ft. wide, and will cost 8 lacs of rupees. It is not possible to estimate with exactness the cost of shifting the Lift dock. I have tried it two ways; *firstly*, by estimating the number of men which would be engaged on the work and the time employed. By this mode it works out as follows :—

Masonry, &c.....	Rs.	5,78,442
Shifting Lift	,,	4,25,100
		10,03,542

Say, 10 lacs.

Secondly, by a rate per ton on the weight. By this mode it works out as follows :—

Masonry, &c.....	Rs.	5,78,442
Shifting Lift	,,	3,34,480
		9,12,922

Say 9 lacs.

I consider that 10 lacs may be considered an outside estimate for this work.

11. I assume that Government would make no charge for the Lift dock as it stands, but that it would be handed over free to the Trust.

12 As regards the comparative advantages of the two kinds of docks, the stone dock is more durable but the Lift dock more convenient. If the Lift dock was not in existence where it is, I should certainly not prefer it to a stone dock, but there it is, 32 lacs have been expended on it, and it is of very little use or ever likely to be unless further expenditure is incurred in making still water round it, and otherwise by shifting it. On the other hand, to the Prince's Dock it would be useful to the trade of the country and to the troopships, and Government would be relieved of the cost of maintaining it in order.

13. The level of the sill of the stone dock is the same as on the blocks of the pontoon when full down, viz, 65·30 on datum which gives 15 ft. at mean water level, 18 ft. at ordinary neaps and 21 ft. at ordinary springs.

14. The level of the sill of the other graving docks of the port are as follows :—

Ritchie Dock, P. and O. Co.....	67·94
Mogul's Dock, B. I. S. N. Co.....	69·14
Lower Bombay Dock, Govt.....	69·70
Lower Duncan Dock do.	68·23

15. The Ritchie Dock is the deepest and it is 2 ft. 8 in. above the proposed graving dock in the Prince's Dock, whether a stone dock or the Lift.

16. I think this depth is ample; it has been fixed as regards the Lift so as to enable the girders to be lifted out of the water to be cleaned and painted.

17. The level of the blocks of the pontoon when full down in its present position is 56·80, which is 8 ft. 6 in. lower than I propose to make it at the Prince's Dock.

18. The pit for the girder is 12 ft. under the floor of the Prince's Dock; no doubt some fine silt would deposit in this pit in the course of time, but it would be a slow operation and could easily be removed by a Bull's dredger or other similar contrivance. If the girders were dispensed with, and the chains made fast to the pontoon direct, there would be no necessity to make a pit at all, but the pontoon would require to be strengthened, and a second or third pontoon could not be made use of if required, so that on the whole I would make no alteration in the machine.

19. I have seen it stated that the Lift is adapted to raise a weight of 25,000 tons gross, but I think there must be some mistake about this. There are 18 pillars on each side and 2 chains to each, this gives 72 chains; each chain is composed of 5 links 6 x 1 which gives 30 square inches. This works out

$\frac{25,000}{72 \times 30 = 2160} = 11\frac{1}{2}$ tons, which is double what it would be safe to work them to. The pontoon is stated to be calculated to carry a ship of 6,500 tons; it is 380 by 85 which gives a displacement of 900 tons per foot of draught; its own weight is said to be 1,650 tons, so that it would draw about 2 feet light. Its full height is 9 feet 6 which leaves 7 feet 6 x 900 = 6,750 tons. It would thus appear that, if loaded with a ship of 6,500 tons and floating free, it would only have a side of 6 inches—much too small a margin to be safe.

The girders, chains, crossheads and rams weigh 2,214 tons and the pontoon 1,650 tons; assume a vessel 6,500 tons gives 10,364 tons, divided by 2160. square inches, sectional area of chains, gives 5 tons per square inch, which is the Board of Trade requirement for iron in tension in railway bridges. I give these figures because I think there is an exaggerated idea current as to the power of this machine. I should say 6,000 tons was its limit, and I would not trust that a vessel of this weight on the pontoon floating about.

It is, however, a very perfect machine and is competent to lift most merchant vessels afloat, if not all, including, I should say, the troopships. I saw the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara undocked a few days ago; she was only 24 hours on the Lift and had been scraped and painted in that time. Her dead weight, including 400 tons of ballast, was 2,400 tons.

20. The working expenses of the Lift would be about as follows :—

1 Engineer,	12	months	at 250 =	Rs.	3,000
1 Supt.,	12	,,	at 150 =	,,	1,800
2 Firemen	12	,,	at 50 =	,,	600
1 Syrang	12	,,	at 40 =	,,	480
6 Kallasees	12	,,	at 18 =	,,	1,296
					6,176
Lifting 120 vessels at 2 tons coal = 240 tons at 20				Rs.	4,800
Paint.....				,,	2,000
Other stores, say.....				,,	2,000
			Total ...		14,976

say, Rs. 15,000 per annum.

Interest on cost 10 per cent. = one lac per annum.

Roughly it may be assumed that 1¼ lac per annum would cover the interest and working expenses of either the Lift or the stone dock.

21. The arrivals in one year, exclusive of ferries and native craft, are about 800,000 tons of register tonnage; if 125,000 tons used the dock annually at Rs. 1 per ton, it would pay, and I think it probable that at least that amount of tonnage would do so, and that the rate would be considered fair.

22. I think it possible to build either the stone dock, or shift the Lift in time to enable the dock to be opened by the date intended, viz :—1st of April 1879, provided early sanction be given to the work.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

23. The accomdanying plan (No. 1525) shews all the graving dock accommotation in Bombay; I also enclose plan (No. 1505) of the proposed masonry dock and plan (No. 1520) of the Lift dock located in its proposed position in the Prince's Dock.

THOMAS ORMISTON, Chief Engineer.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 13th instant.

Resumed consideration of letters from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 22nd and 27th December, from Messrs. Gaddum and Co., dated 27th December, and from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd January, on the subject of the rent charged for the cotton storage ground at Apollo Reclamation.

The Secretary to the Chamber points out the inconvenience and injury to the cotton trade caused by the diversion of a portion of the market to Mazagon, and suggests that, with a view to re-transfer the market to Colaba, the Trustees reduce their charge for ground rent to 4 annas per yard.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. also give reasons why the Trustees should reduce their rate, amongst which is the statement that because of the increase proposed to be made by the Colaba Company and by the Trustees jointly at the commencement of the season, the Mazagon Company was enabled to induce some of the dealers to take land at Mazagon, and that the partial transfer of the market having thus been made possible by the action of the Trustees, the cotton exporters are justified in asking the Trustees now to take such action as will ensure the retention of the market at Colaba.

These letters as well as the representations made by the deputation of the Chamber, which conferred with the Trustees on the subject on 11th instant, having been fully considered by the Trustees, the following resolution was passed:—

RESOLUTION.—In deference to the urgent representation of the Chamber of Commerce no charge will be made for land used at Apollo Reclamation for storage of cotton, but all Railway borne cotton will, on delivery on the ground, be charged at ½ an anna for each unpressed or half-pressed bale, and ¼ anna for each docra or full-pressed bale; all sea-borne cotton will be charged on import 1 anna per bale, and ½ an anna per docra as at present, and the export fee on all cotton will be ½ an anna per bale.

Read letter from Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, dated 28th December, giving notice on behalf of the Imperial Cotton Press Company that that Company will, on 30th June next quit and deliver over possession of the land which they now hold at Carnac Bunder.

Read letter from H. Cleveland, Esq., dated 4th January, forwarding copy of letter addressed by him to Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, in reply, refusing to accept their letter as a legal notice to quit and intimating what steps the Trustees will take in the matter.

Read minute of Land Committee approving of the action taken by Trustee's solicitor.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read memo. from the Chief Engineer, dated 5th January, stating that he cannot get a satisfactory offer for the 6 condemned iron barges ordered to be sold, and that he is therefore breaking them up by contract at Rs. 40 each, and will sell the material by weight. He also asks sanction to break up barges Nos. 2 and 25, which are not worth repairing, also 2 wooden flats and a prow.

RESOLUTION —Approved.

Read letter from Traffic Manager, dated 5th January, forwarding application from Mr. Cursetjee Khodabux Iranee, for a lease of an additional 33 1/9 square yards of land at Moody Bay, on the same terms as those granted by Trustees' Resolution No. 669 of 10th February 1876.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from Chief Engineer, dated 8th January, stating that he has, in anticipation of Trustees' sanction, ordered from Messrs. Stothert and Pitt a crab winch for the gauntry at Nicol Bunder, to cost about Rs. 1,200.

RESOLUTION.—Approved.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th January, soliciting permission to cart goods to and from merchants' warehouses in addition to landing and shipping them.

RESOLUTION.—The Traffic Manager is authorised to undertake the carting of goods landed or to be shipped by him.

THE DECCAN RIOTS COMMISSION AND THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

THE hesitation and delay of Sir P. Wodehouse's Government in the matter of publishing the Deccan Riots Commissioners' Report with the valuable appendices attached thereto, have always been a subject of wonderment with the uninitiated public which has been clamouring to no purpose for this long-with-held information. The hasty glimpse which we have been privileged to get at the contents of the Report solves at once the mystery which has hung about this business. The Commissioners' Report sets forth views and offers suggestions which do not find favour with the Local Government and deals roughly with the cherished theories of the small knot of Revenue Survey officers who have possessed the ears and the understanding of the Local Government during the last five or six most disastrous years and who have succeeded in thwarting both in the spirit and the letter the noble policy of fiscal reform which Sir P. Wodehouse seemed at one time determined to strike out for himself. The boast, grandiloquent with the weight of fifty years' service, which Sir P. Wodehouse indulged in at Delhi came with bad grace from him, for during His Excellency's term of office it is not the Civil Service which has guided the policy of the hour. This policy has been dictated by a few doctrinaires and has been shaped into form by the pushing instincts of the Survey Department. However this be, it is quite plain that the Deccan Riots Commissioners' Report has been a still-born production owing to these sinister influences.

We propose to give to-day a few of the more important conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners as the result of their delberations. The *Indu Prakash* has held fast through good report and evil report to a land policy of its own, and it is to us a matter of unmixed satisfaction that we can claim on our side the distinguished advocacy of Government Commissioners who, if they could be prejudiced in any way, did not most certainly come to the enquiry with their minds prejudiced against the action of Government in its administration of the Land Revenue.

The general drift of the Commissioners' report goes to establish the position that the late riots in Soopa and other places were due to temporary and accidental causes and cannot be accepted as an indication of the permanent relations between the money lending classes and the Ryots. The permanent relations between the two are those of dependence and support. The ryot is quite satisfied with these relations and is disposed to regard the Sowcar as his mother, and the partnership between the two as of a sort which cannot be dissolved without throwing the Ryot back into unmitigated helplessness and misery. The reconciliation between the two classes, the development of the mutually interdependent relations under proper guarantees against extreme abuse—these are the proper functions of the officers of Government. This is a very important position, as we regard it as of the first consequence to be sure whether or no the riots are to be accepted as a normal or abnormal indication of the settled conviction of the agricultural classes. The Revenue and Survey officers who represent the village Bania as the Ryot's worst enemy miss the first rudimentary truths in regard to this hotly contested question, and the official writers in the *Bombay Gazette* who cry down the Brahmin and the Bania will do well to lay this position to heart. The Brahmin and the Bania save the Ryot who would otherwise have long been sacrificed and sold off as a victim of the Moloch of Fiscal Greed represented by Survey Department. The Commissioners lay it down as their deliberate opinion that the profits of the Banias do not appear to be extravagant considering the fact that they have to deal with the impoverished tenantry of a very exacting absentee Landlord with the powers of an organised Government, and that they have no recognized place or position in the agricultural economy. The framers of the joint Rules and the founders of the Survey and Settlement Department did not cherish this unworthy jealousy of the Sowear class Captain (now Sir George) Wingate distinctly advocated a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue and accepted the Thirty years lease as a tentative proposal and a compromise, because he could not carry the Local Government with him. He regarded it as a consummation devoutly to be wished that the rich money lending classes should become *bonafide* investors in land. Such an investment, leading as it must inevitably do to the creation of a middle class well able to league together and offer constitutional resistance to the fiscal encroachments of Government, is most distinctly opposed to the views of the authorities who have annulled by their interpretations the first approach towards extending to this Presidency a permanent settlement made by the Local Government in its resolution of the 29th of October 1874. The position that the calling and security of the Sowcars are essential to the prosperity and continued existence of the Ryots, and that the former do not make extravagant profits are in our opinion the most important contributions which this deliberate inquiry has made to the discussion of this subject. All honest discussion must now take these positions as established beyond dispute. To ignore them or to attempt vehemently to shirk the responsibility for the wretchedness of the agricultural classes by raising up and demolishing the scarecrow of a fat and greasy Brahmin and the blood sucking shylock is simply to trifle with the grave issues involved, which only provokes a retort that the real life blood suckers are the officers of Government who are also open to the reproach of being fat and greasy Brahmins—*i. e*, a class claming exceptional privileges and living on the sweat of millions.

There is a third position which has been well brought out by the Commissioners. After falling foul of the Sowcar class, the orthodox thinkers on this subject quarrel with the ryots who are supposed wantonly to run into debt and ruin on account of marriage expenses and caste festivities. It is to us a matter of sincere gratification that this card has also been now played out, for the Commissioners have recorded their unanimous conviction that this supposed extravagance has been over-estimated, that the occasions for such expenditure come but seldom and that the total sum spent in a course of years is not larger than what a man in the Ryot's position is justified in spending on social and domestic pleasures. The Revenue Officer's pet Ryot is to be a man who is never to have his holiday and his rest; he is to be a bondsman cursed lifelong with the duty of making bricks out of straw or drawing water and hewing wood for the foreign Egyptians. This accursed day dream which, we grieve to say, has been realised over large tracts of country will now, it is to be hoped, after the lessons of the Famine, be laid at rest and the common humanity of the Ryot recognised as a living possession.

We have thus briefly noticed three of the most important positions proved and established by the Commissioners. We have left yourselves no space to pursue this subject further in the present issue. We shall therefore simply confine ourselves to the fact that the *Indu-Prakash* has been stedfastly maintaining these very positions for the last ten years. On the subject of the agricultural Riots we have always maintained that the ryot rose against the oppressive weight of the fiscal system and therefore had recourse to this warfare against the Sowcar class. The evidence of the Ryots examined by the Commissioners has in many cases brought out this point unmistakably. They were oppressed by two weights, the Sircar's weight, backed as it was by the military, was not to be removed—and the discontent surged and spurted itself out with exceptional force against the Sowcar. This is our explanation of the Deccan Riots, and we challenge the official advocates of the existing system to show us our error from the evidence recorded by the Commissioners. The burden of proof, we contend, is on the officials. After fifty years of peaceful rule, whole districts are depopulated by a single failure of the harvest, and the people flock like beggars to the relief works to earn starvation wages. The ordinary explanations of this state of things which lay the blame at the door of village Shylock or the alleged extravagance of the Ryots have both been ispproved by the result of the Commissioner's Inquiry, and the horrible question has to be faced agan—who is the party principally to blame for the present wretchedness and misery which is admitted by all the District Revenue officers to be worse than the worst descriptions that have appeared in the much abused Native Press. We pause for a reply. If the challenge is not accepted the obvious conclusion is that it is the fiscal policy of the Government which needs reform.—*Indu Prakash.*

LORD LYTTONS' DECLARATION OF POLICY.

(Guzerat Mitra.)

IT has been made a cause of complaint by eminent critics that the speech of the Viceroy, made on the 1st of January, on the day of the Proclamation, did not offer to the natives of India any of those solid things which they expected. In form Lord Lytton's great and elaborate speech, it has been beautifully remarked, resembled the speech of the Queen usually read to the Lords and to the Commons on the opening day of each session of Parliament. It might also claim the praise of elegance and beauty. As for other things, it was barren and useless in the extreme. This is one point of view from which the speech of Lord Lytton on the Proclamation day is considered. There is another point of view from which it might be looked at. What other solid advantages are there which the natives of India want besides those which they now enjoy? The natives enjoy security of life; they are growing under the care of the government; the native States are protected from invasion abroad and from disorder within by the strong arm of the English. In point of fact, it may be argued, the discontent of the natives has no reason in it, and they scarcely seem to be aware that, as they have been receiving, ever since the British Government was established, substantial advantages, no solid things remain now for them to be enjoyed.

In these two ways that speech has been criticised. Let our readers remember this question—What solid good did the natives expect and look for to receive from the Government, on the Proclamation day? An answer has been given to this question, and it is given by some natives and by some Europeans. A number of natives should have been admitted to the Civil service of the country. On occasions of rejoicing it was the custom of the former Emperors of Delhi to grant lands and villages and large districts to subordinate princes, and to the leaders of the people and to ministers of State. And the Government of India has been blamed for not doing this, and not following the excellent example of the rulers of great empires of ancient times. We protest against this policy, and we must express our surprise that any native journalists should be so narrow-minded or unintelligent as to offer such pernicious Counsel to the Government. The Government has in trust all the land of the Empire for the good and benefit of the people and by what strange argument is it attempted to be shown that Government should give away tracts of land to private individuals and to princes that they might grow rich and prosper? What good are we to suppose such policy is to do to our country and to the whole people? And then there is another astounding statement that some natives should have been admitted to the Civil Service. The people, they say, would have rejoiced considerably if some natives had been employed to high Government posts. There is only one way of admission into the service, and that is the channel, the only channel through which Englishmen are admitted. He is not a friend but a foe to the country who is in favour of the admission of natives into the service through any other channel than the right one. It is monstrous to suppose that Government should admit into the service any one through favour or influence. We will look upon with hate, for it is impossible to have respect for any one borne in the land whether he may be a Parsee, a Hindoo, or a Mahomedan, who has been promoted to the position of the civil servant by the favour and by the generostiy of the Government, and not by success in the competitive examination in England.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

(Times.)

THE half yearly general meeting of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company was held yesterday at the offices, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street; Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman, presiding. The report, an abstract of which has appeared in *The Times*, was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said the statistical information in the report was so extensive that he would rather allude to the general scope and bearing of their great enterprise, both in its political aspects and commercial bearings. Many years ago they planned and had continually advocated the railway system of the Indus Valley

Railway, beginning at Kurrachee and proceeding to Kotree, above the delta of the Indus; then, being supplemented by a flotilla of steamers, the transit was conveyed to Moultan, the railway beginning again from that point to Lahore. The flotilla was merely a provisional arrangement. At that time, however, he was not allowed by the authorities at the Board of Control and the India Office to make a railway from Kotree to Moultan inasmuch as the authorities thought that what they were permitting was rather premature. Among other branches which they recommended and projected was great branch from Lahore to Peshawur, within six miles of the mouth of the Khyber Pass, and it was now being constucted by the Government, and called the Northern State Railway. The large connecting piece of railway in the Indus Valley—the line from Kotree to Moultan—the Government were now actively engaged in constructing, and he trusted it would be finished in the course of next year, with the exception of a bridge over the Sukkur, which would connect the line on the right bank with the line on the left. The Indus Valley line, proceeding from Kotree, went up the right bank to Sukkur and down the left bank, proceeding from Moultan to Rohree. This great section of the undertaking was absolutely necessary to them to give them an outlet for the enormous traffic which they received in the Punjab, which was represented as being so great that it was impossible to convey one-fourth of it. The flotilla had been for years now totally inadequate, and, even supplemented by the country boats, there was a perfect glut of traffic; and the traffic manager referred, in his advices by the last mail, to this excessive amount of traffic and to the urgent necessity for the immediate completion of the Indus Valley State Railway. The great accumulation of goods had led to many remonstrances being addressed to the directors, and at last a very strong remonstrance had been addressed to the Government of India by a well-known contractor and merchant at Ferozepore, who had called on the Government to attend to the crying wants of the country for improved communication by completing the Indus Valley line. The reply of the Government had been sent to the Punjab Government, calling their earnest attention to the subject, so that they had good grounds for believing that this great work would be finished in the course of next year. The company could have no prosperity worth talking of and no efficiency of any description, till this "missing link" was supplied. Even now, in the fragmentary state in which their undertaking was, they paid half of the guaranteed interest, which was most remarkable. With regard to the line to the Bolan Pass, which they planned and surveyed many years ago, he heard by recent advices that the present Governor-General had been pleased to order its re-survey with the view of its early construction. Should this line, about which they had had so much anxiety, been completed in its integrity, it would be very gratifying to them, although it was a distressing reflection that they had not been allowed to complete what they had planned. Their negotiations with the Government of India regarding the Indus Valley line were still pending, but he trusted that they might reasonably hope to have the working of this line, and perhaps of one or both of the branches he had referred to. Alluding to the harbour at Kurrachee, he said it had been proved to be as efficient as they could have possibly desired; and the present Minister of Public Works in India had expressed his entire approval of the works which had already been carried out with so much energy and ability by Mr. William Parkes. When this was completed they would be in a position, if any aggression were threatened from without, to meet the enemy at either of the gates of India—to checkmate him at any point—and they would be in perfect security. They would have their great system in communication with one of the most accessible ports in India, and the port nearest to England. This showed the great political importance of their system; and when he said great political importance he also meant great commercial importance. The products of the soil there only required an outlet to the sea to enrich the cultivators and merchants, and the wheat and other products had been proved to be of such excellent quality that the opening of the Indus Valley Railway would be calculated, in no ordinary degree, to diminish the price of food in this country. Briefly referring to irrigation, he said he had frequently advocated its importance; but the great thing was improved communication, for if there was abundance in one place and starvation in another, the great object was to convey the superabudant produce of the one place to the other. Their district generally had improved, but he would show the improvement of the individual sections. The increase in the goods traffic alone for the past half-year on the Scinde Railway was £11,316, on the Flotilla £37,766, and on the Punjab and Delhi Railway £27,286. He was happy to tell them that the injury to their bridge over the Sutlej—the largest in their system—had been entirely repaired, and the through traffic had been resumed. He then referred to the great loss which they had sustained by the death of their old friend and esteemed colleague, Mr. Borradaile, who had been associated with them from the beginning. Colonel Sir F. L. Arthur, the deputy chairman, having seconded the adoption of the report, Mr. Minton congratulated the company on its success, and referred to the principal features of the report to show the great progress they were making. The report having been unanimously, adopted, Mr. Minton moved a resolution expressing the great satisfaction of the meeting at hearing there was every prospect of the Indus Valley Railway being opened for general traffic the whole distance between Moultan and Kotree, with the exception of the bridge over the Sutlej at Sukkur, by next December, and venturing to express a hope that the working of the line would be committed to the company. He reiterated the statements of the Chairman as to the importance of this work, pointing out the reasons why the shareholders should support it. Mr. Carter having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously. Votes of thanks to the general officers of the company in India and to the chairman and directors then terminated the proceedings,

The 60th report of the directors of the East Indian Railway Company for the half-year ended the 30th of June has been issued. The gross receipts were £1,539,103, against £1,339,431, and the working expenses were £514,194, against £510,226, leaving a net revenue of £1,024,909 as compared with £829,205, or an increase of £195,704. This increase was due principally to the carriage of passengers, merchandise, and minerals. The number of passengers carried, exclusive of periodical ticket-holders, was 3,307,445, or an increase of 69,698 resulting in an augmentation on the revenue of the corresponding period of £17,852. In general merchandise and minerals the increase in tonnage amounted to 114,653, resulting in an increase in the receipts to the extent of £160,811. The "downwards" quantity of grain delivered was 71,986 tons, against 26,044 tons, and the receipts were £95,868, against £16,609. The amount of wheat carried is not stated separately, but the weight exported from Calcutta during the period under review was 64,651 tons, as compared with 9,480 tons in the same period of last year. The greater part of this seems to have been sent down from Cawnpore (684 miles) at a rate equivalent at 1s. 8d. per rupee to ½d. per ton per mile, or 6s. 3½d. per quarter for the entire distance. In addition to the guaranted interest of £2 10s. per cent., a dividend at the rate of 13s. per cent. on the consolidated stock and share capital is recommended, leaving about £1,000 in hand. On the Jubbulpore line the gross earnings were £113,771. against £108,262; and while the working expenses were £53,435, against £58,369, a net revenue of £60,337, compares with £49,893 in the corresponding period. The tonnage of goods and minerals was 99,353, an increase of 17,252, while the augmentation in the number of passengers carried was 13,658, the total being 156,089, against 142,451.

The 41st half-yearly report of the directors of the Scinde Punjab, and Delhi Railway for the six months ended June 30 states that the gross receipts were £389,536, against £317,315, and the working expenses £248,113, against £188,490, while the net revenue was £141,433, as compared with £128,824 for the corresponding half-year. The passenger receipts at £122,410 showed a decrease of £3,683, while the receipts for the carriage of goods, &c., amounted to £267,126, or an increase of £75,905. The falling-off in passenger receipts is stated to be due to the reduction in third-class fares by slow trains from 3 pies to 2½ pies per mile which came into operation on January 1. The receipts from the flotilla service, which are included in the above figures, were £75,150, against £36,851. The sum derived from the carriage of goods was £71,576, against £33,963. The net revenue earned by the flotilla was £28,324, against £4,865, and the working expenses amounted to £46,826, as compared with £31,986. The number of passengers carried was 1,236,627, an increase of 14 389; and the goods conveyed during the half-year under notice amounted to 306.739 tons, against 227,631. These latter figures do not include stores which were carried free, and amounted to 188,305 tons as compared with 51,837 tons. The receipts on capital account to date were £11,079,573, of which a balance of £594,515 remains at the company's credit.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

COURT OF APPEAL.—DEC. 21.

(Sittings at Westminster upon Appeals from the Common Law Divisions, before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE *and Lords Justices* BRETT *and* AMPHLETT)

The Court concluded the present Sittings. Judgment was first given in a case argued in the early part of the Sittings, upon appeal from the Queen's Bench.

RUSTOMJEE V. THE QUEEN—PETITION OF RIGHT.

This was a petition of right by a native merchant, a British subject, who had suffered, as he alleged, losses in the war with China, to recover his share of a sum of money paid by the Emperor of China in 1842 as an indemnity for such losses. The petition set forth the facts in substance, thus:—He had carried on business as a merchant at Hongkong, where the Chinese Government had licensed certain Chinese merchants to trade with British merchants within its dominions, and foreign merchants were permitted to trade with such licensed merchants only. These licensed merchants formed a corporate body, called a "Co-hong," and one of its incidents was that all its members were jointly liable for the debts of any of its members to any foreign merchant, and on his failure to pay the liability was enforced by the issuing of an edict directing the Co-hong to investigate the claim of the creditor, and to settle it if found correct. When the investigation had been made andt he amount had been settled, an entry of it was made in the books of the Co-hong, and then payment was enforced. The petitioner had business transactions with a Chinese merchant, a member of the Co-hong, who, in September, 1838, was indebted to him in the sum of 34,000 dollars, and on his bankruptcy the debt became due from the Co-hong, and the usual edict was issued to inquire into the claim. During the inquiry, however, and before the claim could be entered in the book, troubles broke out between the two Governments, and war was soon afterwards declared and the British merchants at Canton, including the petitioner, were arrested and imprisoned, and afterwards expelled from China. He sent the particulars of his claim to Captain Elliott, the Superintendent of Trade of British Merchants in China, at Canton, who promised that the claim should be registered in the books of the Superintendent of Trade, and that the British Government would compel the Chinese Government to pay the debt when terms were arranged between the two Governments. At the close of the war certain articles of a treaty were negotiated, and one of the articles was the payment by the Emperor to the Queen of a sum sufficient to cover the debts due from the Co-hong to British merchants. During the negotiations, in 1841, Sir Henry Pottinger, who had succeeded Captain Elliott, arrived at Macao, and promised the petitioner and others that their claims should be insisted on against the Chinese Government, and that the amount should be paid to them when received from the Chinese Government. On the 26th of August, 1842, a treaty of peace was signed, whereby the Emperor agreed to pay to the Queen the sum of 3,000,000 dollars as and for the amount of debts due to British subjects by "Hong" merchants. That sum, he alleged, was computed on the basis of the accounts of claims sent in to Captain Elliott, of which the petitioner's claim was one, and the money was paid to the Plenipotentiary for the purpose of paying those claims, as he had agreed, and contracted with the British merchants, of whom the petitioner was one, to do. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that the Queen would be pleased to direct payment of the sum due to him, with interest. To this the Attorney-General of the day (Sir R. Baggallay), on the part of the Crown, demurred—that is, admitting the facts stated to be true, denied that they were sufficient to constitute a claim against the Crown. The Court of Queen's Bench, constituted of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Blackburn, and Mr. Justice Lush, gave judgment in favour of the Crown, and the petitioner appealed from that judgment. The case was argued early in the present Sittings before Lord Coleridge, Justices of Appeal Mellish, Brett, and Amphlett by Mr. Benjamin, for the petitioner, and the Attorney-General for the Crown. The Court had taken time to consider their judgment, and their judgment was now delivered.

Lord Coleridge delivered a written judgment in favour of the Crown. He said,—This is a claim which, if it ever had any foundation, was not brought forward until after the lapse of 36 years, and it is of a kind never brought forward before. Something like it was attempted in the case of the Baron de Bode, which, however, received no countenance from the Courts, and was determined on a ground not applicable to the present. For the purpose of this judgment, it may be assumed that the Chinese merchants did owe a considerable sum to the petitioner. While the correctness of it was under investigation, however, and before, according to the course of practice, any conclusive result was arrived at or the amount ascertained, the war broke out, and the petitioner was expelled. He alleges that Mr. Elliott, Superintendent of Trade, and Sir H. Pottinger, who succeeded him, and, as Plenipotentiary, negotiated the peace, recognized the justice of his claims, and that they promised him that the Chinese Government should be compelled to pay the money, and that it should be paid to him; that afterwards, in the treaty, one of the articles stipulated that a sum of 3,000,000 dollars should be paid by the Emperor; and that this sum was computed upon the basis of the claims made, and for the purpose of paying the merchants, and, among others, the petitioner, the sums they claimed. To that claim the Attorney General demurred, on the part of the Crown, and on that demurrer the Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment for the Crown. We think that judgment was right, upon two grounds. First, the Treaty itself was referred to, and the article in question stipulated that the Emperor should pay to the British Government 3,000,000 dollars, on account of debts due to British subjects by "Hong" merchants, insolvent, who owed large sums to them. The money, therefore, was paid, not for the British subjects, but "on account" of debts due to them, no specific sums being ever agreed upon, either between the two Governments or between the merchants and the British Governments. It is not, therefore, correct to say that the money was paid for the purpose of paying this claim. It was never received for any such purpose, and therefore, on the true construction of the Treaty itself, without reference to higher and wider considerations, the case of the claimant must fail. But, secondly, on those higher and wider considerations as to which we ought not to abstain from giving an opinion, the claim of the petitioner also fails. I assent to the reasoning of the Judges in the Court below. The making of peace and war are the highest acts of the prerogative of the Crown, and the terms on which a peace is to be made are in the absolute discretion of the Sovereign. If, therefore, Mr. Elliott or Sir Henry Pottinger did promise that these claims should be paid, he promised that to which he had no authority to pledge the Crown. The Queen might or might not have made the peace upon these terms; she might or might not have insisted upon any money being paid; she acted throughout in her sovereign character and out of her own inherent authority, and as in making the treaty, so in performing it she is beyond the scope of municipal law, and her acts are not to be examined in her own courts. It was a treaty between the Emperor and the Queen and though they might complain of an infraction of it their subjects cannot. We do not say that in no circumstances can the Crown be a trustee or agent; but it seems to us that, in all that relates to the making or performing of a treaty with another Sovereign, the Crown cannot be in the position of a trustee or agent for subject. We do not doubt that on the payment of the money duty was imposed upon the Sovereign to administer it properly; but it was a duty to act as Sovereign according to the advice of Her Ministers, and not the duty of an agent to the principal or of a trustee to a *cestuique trus*. If there was a failure to perform the duty it was one which Parliament only could correct, and not one with which the Courts of Law could deal. It is not any part of our duty to inquire whether there has been such a failure of performance. In this country 25 years would surely not have elapsed without attention being called to the unjust withholding of money by the Crown from a British subject. But it is to Parliament only that the subject in such a case can resort, and for these reasons we consider the judgment of the Court below was right, and must be affirmed, with costs.

Now Ready,

PRICE ONE RUPEE,

A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE,

BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1896.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Rail way Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The to charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers o make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press

REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,718.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisements counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. JAVA, 1465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Corrox, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 10th February 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 2nd February and on TUESDAY, the 6th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. SIR JOHN LAURENCE, 700 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander Baldwin on MONDAY, the 15th January 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Callicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Manilpatam, Negapatam, Pondichery, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHAMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. T.M. Williams, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 138 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrol and Gulch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Supper Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SUNDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL. S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JANUARY.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE YEDDO EARLY IN FEB.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 450

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2503	400	M. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd Jan. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons and 350 H. P.), Captain W. Barratt, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th Jan. 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

5 Cases Swiss Prints 23 by 28 yards.
14 Cases Turkey red cambric and prints.
7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 Cases Cashmere and Tweeds.
10 Bales Canvass.
On account of Madhowjee Damjee.
MD 1/10—5 Bales Grey Shirting ex S.S. "Vixur."

AUCTION SALE OF BOILER, STEAM ENGINE, SCRAP-IRON, TANKS, PACKING CASES, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Iron Works, opposite the Jewish Synagogue, one large boiler complete with fitting, one small steam engine, seed cleaning Machines, Leather Belting, scrap iron, old iron tanks, old corrugated iron, old stores, packing cases, Peruvian, Guano, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned landed property at Poona.

All that piece of land in No. 31 at Gorpuree in Khupalee Zillah measuring about 7 acres and 2 goontas, and bounded on the east by the public road and land of Limbojee bin Kerojee Kuvdey on the west by the Military Limit, on the south by a road leading to Poona, and on the north by the lands of Ramjee bin Mankojee and Limbhajee bin Kerojee Kuvdey.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th January 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.
STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Written and adapted for this Company by
Mr. M. COMERFORD.

NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES,
NEW SONGS.
NEW DANCES.
NEW ACT DROP,
AND
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE
AND
ORIGINAL COMIC SCENES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17,
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR NATIVE LADIES AND FAMILIES.
DR. LYNN'S MEDIUM
Will appear in his new Entertainment.
MODERN MARVELS,
When he will introduce some
EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF LEGERDEMAIN
AND
ANIMAL MAGNETISM.
The first part of the Entertainment will comprise
SLEIGHT OF HAND TRICKS,
never before performed in India.
The Medium will collect hundreds of rupees which will be flying in mid air, and introduce a host of other Wonderful Novelties.
The Second Part will Consist of
SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS introducing THE KING FAMILY.
TABLE TURNING EXTRAORDINARY.
A Live Man will be taken to pieces before the Audience and will be Restored again by Instalments.

During the whole Evening the Hall will be Brilliantly Illuminated,
and the impropriety of putting an audience in darkness avoided.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 2 | Unreserved Seats ..... Rs. 1
Gallery ..... As. 8

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Carriages may be ordered at 11.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance commences at 9.
Tram Cars to Byculla and Colaba after the Performance.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

BIBLES.

Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible, with Explanatory Notes, References, Family Register, &c., &c. Large quarto, 12 in. by 10¼, handsomely bound in thick morocco boards, extra gilt ..... Rs. a. 65 0

Bagster's Miniature Quarto Bible ..... 10 in. by 8. Elegantly bound in russia, with gilt corners and clasp 65 0

Bagster's Miniature Quarto morocco antique, embossed gilt edges 42 0

Bagster's Facsimile Bible, 8¼ in. by 5½. Limp morocco, circuit edges 22 0

Bagster's 12 mo. 6½ in. by 4½. Morocco boards, gilt clasps 17 0

CHURCH SERVICES.

Church Service, 7 in. by 4½. Limp morocco, large print ..... Rs. 11 to 15 0
Church Service, 6 in. by 4. Limp morocco, or russia ..... Rs. 9 8 to 11 0
Church Service, 5 in. by 3½. Morocco extra, inlaid monogram, gilt corners and clasps 27 0
Church Service, 5 in. by 3½. Morocco extra, inlaid cross and clasps 25 0
Church Service, 6 in. by 4. Morocco antique, and clasps 24 0
Church Service, 5 in. by 3½. Best ivory and ivory back, carved monogram and clasps 26 0
Church Service, 5 in. by 3½ Limp morocco, or calf ..... Rs. 11-8 to 6 8
Church Service, 3½ in. by 2½. Miniature, Limp morocco or russia 6 8

COMMON PRAYER.

7 in. by 4½. Limp morocco, or russia ..... Re. 1] to 7 0
6 in. by 3½. Limp morocco, or russia ..... Rs. 8 to 6 0
5 in. by 3½. Limp morocco, russia or calf ..... Rs. 8 to 5 0
4 in. by 2½. Limp morocco 4 8

THE NEW COMBINATION SETS.

Common Prayer and Proper Lessons. 2 vols. 6 in. by 4. Limp russia, gilt lines and cross, in handsome russia case, with lock and handles 34 0
Common Prayer, Proper Lessons, and Hymns. 2 vols. 5½ in. by 4. Best morocco, inlaid gilt cross, in morocco case, with lock and handles 35 0
Common Prayer and Proper Lessons. 2 vols. 7 in. by 4½. Large type. Limp morocco binding 18 8
Common Prayer, Lessons, and Hymns. 2 vols. 5 in. by 3½. Limp morocco with cross, neat morocco case 16 0
Common Prayer and Hymns. 2 vols. 5 in. by 3½. Limp morocco and morocco case 13 0
Common Prayer. Limp calf binding 11 0
Bible, Prayers, and Hymns, in 2 vols. 4½ in. by 3. Limp russia or calf, in neat case. Each 14 0
Common Prayer, Proper Lessons, and Hymns, in 3 vols. 3½ in. by 2½. Limp russia in russia case, with handle 14 0
Common Prayer and Hymns, in 1 vol. 4 in. by 2½. Limp russia 5 0
and Common Prayer in 1 vol. Morocco, ; and russia 13 0

...NS ANCIENT AND MODERN.
NEW EDITION.
...with Music. 7½ by 6 Morocco. Rs. 14, or 15 2
... Cloth binding 3 12
... with Music. 7 in. by 4½. Morocco or ...Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 5-8; in cloth 1 12
... 6½ in. by 4½. Limp morocco. 1 12
... russia, morocco, or calf. 0 10
... in. by 3 in. rosa bind- ... cloth 0 8

...NING & Co.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CALCUTTA.

TO Sail on or before 21st January. The 3/3 L 11 Ship CORA. For Freight apply to

FARNHAM & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, A GOOD BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, or at Breach Candy, Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply, stating terms, to "E.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEASUREMENT OF PATENT BALES OR CASES.

IT is hereby notified, that the Fee for measuring Bales, Cases, Packages, &c.,—except Bales of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Coir, Piece Goods, or Yarn—will, on and after the 1st February next, be HALF ANNA per Bale or Package.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 16th January 1877.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution, which was adopted at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 6th instant :—

That Messrs. Lalbhoy Dulputbhoy and Co., of Bombay, as that firm is at present constituted or as it may be constituted hereafter from time to time, shall be appointed Secretaries and Agents in place of Messrs. C. and F. Dinshawjee, and that Article 65 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that 65 of the said Articles of Association be henceforth as follows, that is to say—

65.—Messrs. Lalbhoy Dulputbhoy and Co., as that firm is at present constituted, or as it may be constituted hereafter from time to time, shall be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company, and shall have under the control and supervision of the Directors full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contracts and agreements as they may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and that their remuneration shall be a commission of one-quarter anna per lb. on all goods manufactured and sold by the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE.
Bombay, 12th January 1877. Agents.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

Graphic, Christmas number, contains Coloured Prints.	Rs.	1 0
Illustrated London News do. do.	„	1 0
Whittaker's Almanac for 1877	„	0 12
Beeton's Christmas Annual : The Mystery	„	0 12
Chamber's Encyclopedia of English Literature, 2 vols., New Edition 1876	„	12 8
Rosine : by J. G White-Melville	„	10 0
Darwin's Cross and Self-Fertilization of Plants	„	7 8
English Echoes of German Songs, translated by Dr. R. E. Wallis and Dr. J. D. Morell, by N. Danvers, Illustrated	„	6 12
Outlines of Industrial Science ; by D. Syme	„	3 12
Daniel Deronda : by George Elliott, 4 vols	„	13 4
Levana, or the Doctrine of Education ; by J. P. F. Richter	„	2 4
An Exposition of our New Judicial system and Civil Procedure : by W. F. Finlason	„	8 0
Around and about old England ; by Clara L. Mateux, Illustrated	„	3 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 4 4	29	29 0 8	33	31 5 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.
Agents.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPETITION COMPETED !—FRESH CHEESE in Cut. TWELVE ANNAS PER POUND.—J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, LIGHT PHAETON and PAIR of GREY ARABS. Apply to Mr. STACEY, Telegraph Office.

FOR SALE, BROWN ARAB HORSE and a SECOND-HAND BROUGHAM, with Harness complete. Price Rs. 850. Apply to "C. C.," care of *Gazette* Office.

THE LONDON—3, Hornby Row, opposite the Post Office—Tiffin and Supper Rooms. Joints, Poultry Pies, Vegetables, &c., à past 1 o'clock daily. Ham in Cut by the pound.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

A SPLENDID DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS (complete) with 93 Slides, FOR SALE. Rare opportunity. Apply ROSE & Co., Rampart Row.

PROCLAMATION DAY, Jan. 1st, 1877—The VIEW 12 by 15 is now ready for inspection at P. Vecchio & Co.'s Studio, Meadow Street. As only a limited number of copies will be printed, subscribers' names can now be registered

ENAMELLED IRON WARE, GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS, FANCY CARPETS, &c. W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country, will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A bright Bay well-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, lately brought by P. and O. Steamer to Bombay from Australia, believed to be sound, very quiet with excellent paces, fit for a Charger, Hunter, or to carry a lady, up to 14 stone, is being sold for no fault whatever, price Rs. 1,200.

A handsome pair of Chestnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well match.d, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, a. 2,500.

A Brown thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to single harness, Rs 1,000.

A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first charger for a light weight, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.

"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Chesnut Persian saddle Horse, 15 hands, a good cross-country horse, has carried 14st. for the last two years, Rs. 500.

A powerful Chesnut Persian Gelding, 6 years, 14-3 high, a good Dogcart Horse, Rs. 450.

A large and handsome Waler Gelding, 6 years, 16-2½ high, perfectly broken to harness, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Arab charger 14-1, Rs. 500.

A Brougham and Arab Horse, in good order, Rs. 500.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co
Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Bombay, 1st January 1877.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MALABAR HILL PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
ADJOINING THE "MALABAR HOTEL,"
BREACH CANDY,
OPEN DAILY
FOR TAKING ALL KINDS OF PORTRAITURE.
CARTES-DE-VISITE, Rs. 10 PER DOZ.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY AT HALF
THE USUAL RATES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for, Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeeper throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S List of HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c., &c. (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND LIQUEURS.
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TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of ELECTRO-PLATED WARES (ILLUSTRATED).
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TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
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TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of MEDICINE CHESTS (ILLUSTRATED).

AND

(To the Profession and Trade only)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Wholesale Priced List of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THORPE & CO., MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	„	16 0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33 0
Leather Case for do.	„	3 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.
LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY, CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST
OF
CIGARS, CHEROOTS, AND TOBACCOS.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
Selected by Special Agents at Havannah.

Unica Reinas	per box of 100	Rs.	20 0
La Infancia	do		24 0
Flor de Moreyra	do		30 0
Flor de Cuba Londres Fino	do		30 0
Do. do. Reinas	do		32 0
Do. do. Flor	do		34 0
Do. do. Regalias	do		36 0
Do. Londres, Fi. Fi.	do		30 0
Manuel Garcia	do		30 0
Regalia de la Reina	do		30 0
Reina Victoria	do		32 0
Flor de Todo	do		32 0
El Hijo Prodigo	do		32 0
Conchas	per box of 50		14 0
Non plus Ultra	do		15 0
La Granadina	do		16 0
Regalia Britanica	do		18 0

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
Of selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. NEUBERG.

		Rs.	a.
No. 1	per 1,000, Rs. 25; per box of 100	3	0
No. 2	„ „ 22 „ „	2	8
No. 3	„ „ 18 „ „	2	0
HAVANNAH SHAPE ("LONDRES," Mr. N.'s own brand)	per 1,000, Rs. 24; per box of 100	2	10

THE WELL-KNOWN FAVOURITE PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
Prepared under special superintendence from the finest Tobacco.

		Rs.	a.
"INDIANA" CIGARS	per 1,000	22	0
Do. do.	„ 100	2	8
"LONG COMMONS" CHEROOTS	per 1,000	18	0
Do. do.	„ per box of 100	2	2

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BRANDS.

"CAVITE" CIGARS NO. 1	per 1,000 Rs.	90	0
Do. do. do.	in boxes of 50 „	5	0
"CAVITE" CIGARS NO. 2	per 1,000 „	65	0
Do. do. do.	in boxes of 100 „	7	0
"CAVITE" CHEROOTS NO. 2	per 1,000 „	65	0
Do. do. do.	in boxes of 100 „	7	0
"CAVITE" CIGARS NO. 3	per 1,000 „	40	0
Do. do. do.	in boxes of 200 „	9	0

Mr. NEUBERG has been able to secure the importation of genuine Manilla Cigars of the finest qualities, through experienced Agents in Manilla.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME SELECTED.
Boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 20; per 100 Rs. 2 4
DAWSON'S No. 1 SELECTED.
Boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 17; per 100 Rs. 2 0
THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME SELECTED.
Boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 20; per 100 Rs. 2 4
THOMPSON'S No. 1, SELECTED.
Boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 17; per 100 Rs. 2 0
NONPAREILS.
Boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 15; per 100 Rs. 1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

"PRINCIPES"	per 1,000 Rs. 20; per 100 Rs.	2	4
"FAVORITA"	do 22 do	2	8
"REGALIAS ELEGANTE"	25 do	3	0

COCONADA CHEROOTS.
Specially Selected and Boxed.

OFFICE	per 1,000 Rs. 12; per 200 Rs.	2	12
BUMMAHS	„ „ 13 „ 100 „	1	8
BABINGTON	„ „ 15 „ „	1	12

LEISURE HOURS per 1,000 Rs. 18 per 100 Rs. 2 2
DOLLY VARDENS „ „ 22 „ „ „ 2 8

Only Orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

TOBACCOS.

BEYNON STOCKEN'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOS.

HONEY DEW VIRGINIA	½ lb. Tins, Rs.	2	0
WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE. In ½ lb. tins, Rs. 1 per tin.			
THOMAS BEARS' TOBACCO.			
SMOKING MIXTURE	in ½ lb. Tins, Rs.	2	0
IMPERIAL MIXTURE	„ „ „	2	0
LATAKIA	„ „ „	2	0
REAL TURKISH.			
Per ½ lb. packet	„	2	0

SALES, POLLARD, AND LLOYD'S TOBACCOS.

LATAKIA	per ½ lb.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 16TH JAN. 1877.

THE political telegrams published to-day do not appear to have exercised any effect on business matters here. If anything, the news is regarded as less in favour of war, the abandonment of the original position taken up by the Conference being looked upon as an indication that Turkey will be left to come to terms with the insurgent provinces with some understanding as to a reformed system of government. In London, the question appears to have lost all interest to commercial people, the funds lately having apparently been in no way influenced by the fluctuating character of the advices. Consols yesterday were still quoted at 94¼ and French Rentes at 106¼.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were steady, and the Liverpool Cotton Market opened steady but closed quiet, sales 12,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged, but from private telegrams we learn that owing to the full receipts at the American ports on Saturday, arrivals were 1/16d. to ⅛d. lower, Good Fair Omrawuttee Jan.-February shipment, via Canal, being quoted at 5 15/16d. and Good Fair Dhollera, April shipment, at 5 5-16d. per lb. The two days' receipts, however, some 8,000 bales under last year which will probably tend to steady the market again, although there seems to be a very general impression that the total for the current seven days will be considerably in excess of last week.

The New York telegrams of yesterday quote ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 13¼ cents, but Futures are ⅛c. higher, May shipment being quoted at 13 13-16 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows.—

	1877 This week.	Last week.	1876	1875
Two days' Receipts...	24,000	27,000	32,000	18,000
Three days' do	43,000	40,000	51,000	27,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,822,000	.....	2,693,000	2,328.00

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged with the exception of an advance of 1s. in Calcutta Linseed and 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed.

Reuter reports that at the Tanned Skin Sales there was a fair demand, but prices generally were lower. 1,436,000 Skins were offered. Goat Skins and Sheep Skins were both 1d. per lb. lower.

Bar Silver has advanced from 57¼d. to 57⅝d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, owing partly to the rise in Silver and in part to apprehensions of dearer money here, has been decidedly firmer to-day, and an advance of ⅛d. has been established in Bank Bills and 3/16ths per rupee in Private Paper. Very little business has been done in Home Paper, the quiet state of business bringing but few Bills on the Market, but some transactions are reported to have taken place between the Banks in 6 months' sight paper. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 10 1/16d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...	Is. 10⅞	,,
Credits 3 ,,	...Is. 10⅛d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	...Is. 10 7/16d.	,,

On Calcutta, business was done in demand Drafts this morning at ½ per cent. premium, and the quotation has since advanced to ½ premium. Of 60 days' sight there are buyers but no sellers at 98¾.

Of GOVERNMENT PAPER there are fewer sellers, and to that extent the market may be said to be firmer, but rates are still quite nominal, say Rs. 96 to Rs. 96½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 100¼ for Fives-and-a-half.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet but steady, with no extent of business doing. Bank of Bombays are a trifle firmer and have recovered yesterday's decline of ½ per cent. Mazagon Land shares are Rs. 25 higher, Port Cannings Rs. 5 lower. In Press Companies the only change is an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Company. Spinning and Weaving shares are steady, Alexandras having advanced Rs. 10, Dhunrumseys Rs. 5, Flemings Rs. 5 and Great Easterns Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON this morning opened very dull with next to nothing doing owing to the non-receipt of yesterday's closing telegrams from Liverpool, but after they did come to hand, and the two days' American receipts were found to be under last year's, buyers became firmer in their demands and prices close at fully yesterday's quotations, say :—

Best Hingunghaut, ready.....	Rs. 226 per candy f p.	
,, Ginned Broach, Feb.	,, 225	,,
,, Akola ,, ...	,, 210	,,
F. G. F. Omra. ,, ...	,, 204	,,
G. F. ,, ,, ...	,, 202	,,
F. G. F. Dhollera April	,, 201	,,

FREIGHTS have been very dull to-day and engagements have been on a most limited scale. Some small lots have been done for ready shipment at £2-10, but for forward loading £2-7-6 is the best quotation. By sail we do not hear of anything offering as yet.

PIECE GOODS are quiet with no movement either way. The advancing tendency of Exchange renders importers rather more anxious to do business, but prices are not quotably changed.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

ALTHOUGH in the bazar no great change in the position of the money has been seen, there has apparently been renewed and strong pressure on the Bank, for their rate of interest has been raised twice during the week; on Monday to 10 per cent., and to-day to 10 per cent., no doubt entirely owing to the demand for financing rice down to Madras. The weekly statement of the Bank's position is not yet resumed; but, from the position of the cash balances at the close of the year, it may be presumed that they are now at an uncomfortably low level. However, the shipments of rice from here seem now to be nearly over; in fact, it is unlikely that much more can be spared from here, and Burmah will be called upon for what more is required. This ought not to call for a continued demand on the monetary resources of this place, as funds will at once become disengaged at Madras on arrival of the rice shipments from here.

There are symptoms of renewed activity in the piece-goods market, and stocks in dealers' hands must have been running very low of late. After such a lengthened period of inactivity, it may reasonably be expected that considerable sums of money will now begin to pour in here from proceeds of renewed extensive sales.

Exports continue to progress actively, but some important articles will soon be running out. However, the Bombay and Burmah seasons will almost immediately be setting in, and all the Council Bills coming will be required to keep the working of business at all comfortable.

Last week's Council Bills, it subsequently appeared, went at an average of 1-10 1/16 on Calcutta, and 1-10⅛ on Bombay, some mistake in the transmission of Reuter's message having prevented their agent here from giving the full information on Thursday, as usual. This week, the rate was only 1-10 on both Presidencies, although silver has advanced to 57¼d. The recovery in exchange has now reached such a level as will, no doubt, induce caution in working for a further permanent rise; but in the early future here, the appearances are strongly in favour of a further advance.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has been generally steady; but slight depression has existed once or twice, proving, however, of a very transitory nature. Bank Bills, six months' sight, opened at 1-10⅛ advancing subsequently to 1-10-5/16, and to-day to 1-10⅜, although the demand for remittance is on the increase. A large business has been done in commercial paper forward transactions to a good extent, at 1-10⅜ to 1-10 9/16 for credits, and at 1-10⅜ to 1-10⅝ for document bills. Telegraphic transfer has kept steady at 1-10, and a fair amount of business has been arranged, ready and forward. Rates close slightly easier at :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1-10.
Bank Bills on demand	1-10 1/16 to ⅛.
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-10 3/16.
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1-10 5/16 to ⅜.
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10⅜ to 9/16.
Document Bills, 6 months' sight.	1-10 9/16 to ⅝.

France.—Last week's quotations may be repeated; 2-36⅛ three months' sight, and 2-38⅞ six months' document bills.

Bombay rates are stiff, and 98-8 may be quoted for six days' sight Bank Bills.

Madras.—Thirty days' sight private paper stands at about 98-8.

China.—No business is doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is inactive, but much steadier than could have been expected with such a sudden and strong twist to money. The inherent strength of the market is being better realized, and when the turn in money comes, an active business is probable.

Government Securities are an exception, and have had a further severe fall, continuing to fall out of public favour. Four per cent. have been dealt in at from 1½ down to ⅜ per cent. discount; a considerable sum of four and a half per cent. has changed hands at 3 per cent. discount, and five and a half per cent. have gone at from 1⅛ to 1 per cent. premium.

The market closes dull and uncertain, with the following as approximate quotations :—

4	per cents.	..... 96⅛.
4½	,,	..... 96⅝.
5½	,,	..... 99⅛.

Bank Shares.—Bengals have been sold at previous price of 695, but the lowness of the dividend just declared may flatten the market for a little; still the Bank must at present be doing remarkably well, with so good a demand for money. The amount paid for the half year is 3 per cent., making 8 per cent for the year; and it must be borne in mind that the Bank has suffered seriously by the drop in Government paper, and also that, in July last, they placed 2 lakhs to Reserve Fund. National Bank shares have improved to 111.

Tea Shares are a little more enquired after, but business is still limited; Central Cachar 162 to 164, and again 162, Durrung 75, Tukvar 120, Chandypore 620, Bengal 82.

Spinning Mill Shares have an improving appearance, and a very considerable business has been done at advancing prices: Budge Budge 81 to 82, Howrah 88 to 92, Cossipore June 60 to 66, Baraugore 76½, Goureporo 95 and 90, Seebpore 65, Bowreah Cotton 91, Goosery 238.

Coal Shares.—Quite out of the Market.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have brought 900 and 905, Watson's Press 75, Strand Bank Press 16½ to 20.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* OCCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Nowanuggur with H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur and his followers.

THE *s. s.* PEHLWAN, 96 tons, Captain H. Percy, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and fifty-eight deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Pehlwan (s).....	Percy	Goa, Jan 13.
16	Yeddo (s)	Anderson	Liverpool.
	Raphael	Sherman	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
16	Inspector	Carlson	Rangoon.
	America	Meling	Akyab.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	Nowanuggur.

The Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Deva Gungadhur—6 casks glassware, Bharmull Bhima; 4 casks white and 2 casks red paint, Dosabhoy Sullamanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Xantho s—59 casks beer, Cowasjee Brothers.
Gwalior s—6 cases champagne, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.
Dewa Gungadhur—7 packages white paint, Nuserally Sumroodin; 5 casks white paint and 2 casks red paint, Abdool Hoosen Tyjee; 62 runlets tar, 25 barrels pitch and 121 bundles sheet iron, Abdool Hoosen Goolam Hoosen.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—150 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Malwa s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Xantho s—1,235 bags myrabolams, Framjee, Sands and Co; 200 bales hemp, Lalljee Narrainjee; 51 bales cotton, Hurridass Fewjee; 167 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton W Allace and Co; 25 bales wool, John Campbell and Co; 405 cwts myrabolams, Vurdhman Poorsey and Co; 65 bales wool and 86 bales cotton, Khursetjee Adurjee Mehta.
Trentham Hall s,—2,341 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 325 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co; 41 bales hemp, Churundass Chutoorbhooj; 127 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhimjee and Co; 109 bales wool, Vulabdass Nursey; 5 bales cotton waste, Dhrumsey Velljee.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s—18 cwts coffee, 7 bales hides, Dhurumsey Velljee; 1,560 bags rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Countess of Roths, 500 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Carrins, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Malwa s—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa s—400 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa s—300 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 25) bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s—20 bales twist, Hajee Abdools Noor Mahomed.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1871 Thibet (s). Stewart—Mails, 29th Jan.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1359 Trentham Hall (s). Shaw—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1453 Xantho (s), Edwards—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

667 Albert Ehrenvard, Bredelius—W Nicol & Co.
1995 Lady Cairns, Carnell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1130 Oneida, Eaton—D. Merwanjee & Co.

FOR HULL.

1756 Shakespeare, MacGregor—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1017 Cosmonolitan (s), Hitchan—Ralli Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM or CONTINENT.

768 Chile, Ward—W. Nicol & Co.
723 County of Rothes, Hill—Sir C. Forbes and Co.
1270 Varuna, Philp—Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

1775 Malwa (s), Tomlin—Wails, 22nd January.

FOR DUNKIRK.

523 Hotspur Shaw—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

797 Feawfell, Appleby—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1172 Travancore (s), Barratt—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1494 Corn, Coombes—Farnham & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

591 Copia (s), Tucker—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

900 Northumberland, Sandrais—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1176 Romach, Jack—Finlay Muir & Co.
943 Zimi, Jenkins—Wallace & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

101 Mahi, Nacoda—D, B. Khan.

FOR RICE PORTS.

751 Edmund Phiney, Small.
1379 George F. Manse—Humphrey.

FOR MAURITIUS.

311 Union, Pollbont—Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
563 Rahamany, Milne.

NOT FIXED.

1305 Adriana, Sinclair.
1 85 City of Dunedin, Kilgan—W. Nicol & Co.
1073 Countess of Peebles, Forbes.
594 Dewa Gungadhur, Carbines—Ed. Bates & Co.
1217 Delawar, Dion.
1414 Frank Pendleton, Nichols.
1440 Hereford, McCarthy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1133 King Richard (s), Nelson.
939 Marian King, Lewis—Pelly and Co.
1320 Prince of Wales, Moore.
1280 Parsee, Nelson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1739 Prince Regent, Graham.
1893 Sachem, Crowell—Farnham & Co.
629 Silas Curtis, Oughton.
1459 Thomas, Hilliard—Campbell.
1054 Zelica, Stitch.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire, Merchant—Nacoda.
90 Goolsnar, Nacoda.
693 Shah Jehan, Harwood.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
301 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downine
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere, Guthrie.
Theria (s), Wall.
Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 15th January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·005
Temperature of the Air.....	74·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	67·9
Dew Point	64·9
Relative humidity of Air	·734
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	78·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)....	67·8
General Direction of wind...WSW, SSE. ESE, SE, SSE, SW, SSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	157
Fall of Rain.....	0·00
Total fall during month.....	0·13
,, ,, ,, year.....	0·13
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 16th.....	0·10

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Haig, Surg, Bengal Medical Serv, to join, from Teheran.
Prinsep, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 14.

Kempster, Brig Genl, Madras Brig Staff, on duty, to Cannanore,

JANUARY 15.

Sellon, Col, Bombay R E, on Medl Cert, to England.

JANUARY 16.

Omiel, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, to join, to Poona.
Swanson, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, to join, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col C B Lucie Smith, Dy-py Comsr of the 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, to be Depy Comsr of the 1st class, vice Col J N H Maclean, retired.

Col J Ashburner, Depy Comsr of the 3rd class to be Depy Comsr of the 2nd class, vice Lt-Col Smith.

Mr H Read, Depy Comr of the 4th class, to be Depy Comsr of the 3rd class, vice Col Ashburner.

Maj C E H Plowden, Asst Comsr of the 1st class, to be Depy Comsr of the 4th class, vice Mr Read.

Maj H J Lazarel, Cantt Magt of Jubbulpore, and Offg Comsr of the 4th class, to be Asst Comsr of the 1st class, vice Maj Plowden, and to continue to officiate as Depty Comsr of the 4th class.

Capt K M B Thomas, Asst Comsr of the 2nd class, and Offg Depy Comsr of the 4th class, to be Cantt Magt of Jubbulpore, vice Maj Tugard, and to continue to officiate as Depy Comsr of the 4th class.

Mr G J Nicholls, C S, Asst Comsr of the 3rd class, to be Asst Comsr of the 2nd class, vice Captain Thomas.

Capt E W C H Miller Asst Comsr of the 4th class, and Offg Asst Comsr of the 2nd class, to be Asst Comsr of the 3rd class, vice Mr Nicholls, and to continue to officiate as Asst Comsr of the 2nd class.

Capt M M Bowie, Asst Comsr of the 1st class, in the Central Provinces and Offg Depy Comsr of the 3rd class, to be Depy Comsr of the 4th class, vice Lt Col Jame, retired, and to continue to officiate as Depy Comsr of the 3rd class.

Mr H J MacGeorge, Asst Comsr of the 2nd class, and Offg Depy Comsr of the 4th class, to be Asst Comsr of the 1st class, vice Capt Bowie, and to continue to officiate as Depy Comsr of the 4th class.

Capt T A S ott, Asst Comsr of the 3rd class, and Offg Dist Supt of police of the 3rd class, to be Asst Comsr of the 2nd class, vice Mr MacGeorge, and to continue to officiate as Dist Supt of the Rev.

Capt W L Noverre, Asst Comsr of the 4th class, and Offg Cantt Magt of the 2nd class, to be Asst Comsr of the 3rd class, vice Capt Scott, and to continue to officiate as Cant Magt of the 2nd class.

Maj C W Street, Depy Comsr of the 1st grade, and Offg Secy to the Chief Comsr of British Burmah, to be confirmed in the latter appointment.

Lt-Col A R McMahon, Depy Comsr of the 2nd grade, to be Depy Comsr of the 1st grade, vice Maj Street.

Mr W deCourcy Ireland, Depy Comsr of the 3rd grade, to be Depy Comsr of the 2nd grade, vice Lt-Col McMahon.

Lt-Col W Munro, Depy Comsr of the 4th grade, to be Depy Comsr of the 3rd grade, vice Mr Ireland.

Capt B R Spearman, Asst Comsr of the 1st grade, to be Depy Comsr of the 4th grade, vice Lt Col Munro.

Maj C O L Prendergast, Asst Comsr of the 2nd grade, to be Asst Comsr of the 1st grade, vice Capt Spearman.

Mr E D Perreau, Asst Comsr of the 3rd grade, to be Asst Comsr of the 2nd grade, vice Maj Prendergast.

Mr W C Midwinter, Asst Comsr of the 4th grade, to be Asst Comsr of the 3rd grade, vice Mr Perreau.

Mr R Phayre, Supurny Asst Comsr, to be Asst Comsr of the 4th grade, vice Mr Midwinter.

A vacancy having occured in the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India by the resignation of Hon'ble Sir W Muir, K C S I, H Mah Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir John Strachey, K C S I, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India. Sir John Strachey assumed charge of his office at Delhi, under the usual salute, on the 23rd ultimo.

The services of Mr C E Bernard, C S I, Comsr of Nagpur Division, in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

The services of Surgn A Harvey, M , are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

Surgn B Franklin, Civil Surgn of Rae Bareli, in Oudh, is appointed Supt of the Central Jail at Lucknow, vice Dr G D McReddie, transferred to Rae Bareli.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act XV of 1872, to appoint the Depy Comsr of Ellichpur and Basim, in the Hyderabad Assigned Dist, to be Ex-Officio Marriage Registrars of their respective districts.

The appointment of the Asst Comsr, Ellichpur, to be a Marriage Registrar, made in Notification No 1682, dated 31st Oct 1876, is cancelled.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C E Bernard, C S I, to be Secy to Sir Richard Temple, Bart, K C S I, deputed on a special mission to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

The services of Surgn R Harvey, M B, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Sir Richard Temple, Bart, K C S I, deputed on a special mission to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, for employment as medical attendant to His Honour.

Under the provisions of Sect 3 of Act XXII of 1876, the Hon the President in Council is pleased to nominate Maj Genl Alexander Cunningham, R E, C S I, to be a Trustee of the Indian Museum.

In modification of the order contained in the Notification of this Dept No 1393, dated the 3rd Jan 1877, Mr H C Hill is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of Asst Conservators, with effect from the 13th Oct 1876, and is appointed to officiate as a Depy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, the 10th of Nov 1876.

The Hon the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Forest Dept under the Govt of India, with effect from the 13th Oct 1876 :—

From the 1st grade of Asst Conservator to the 3rd grade of Depy Conservator :—

Messrs. W Brereton, N W P; C J Ponsonby, Oudh; E Sparling, Punjab; C Bagshawe, N W P; J C MacDonell, Bengal; E Macpherson, Mysore; W G Allan, N W P; and Capt J E Campbell, N W P.

Mr A Pengelly, M A, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in the Punjab, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Conservators, vice Mr H Lovel, on leave.

With the consent of the Govt of the N W P, and with reference to paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the Govt of India in this Dept, No 2) 857-873, dated the 3r Aug 1875, Mr E A Down, Sub Asst Conservator of Forests in the N W P is attached to the Forest Survey Branch for a period of twelve months.

Mr A G Hudson is appointed a Probationary Asst Supt in the Mysore Revenue Survey, with effect from the 23rd Nov 1876.

Navigating Lt G G Hammond, R N, Asst Supt of the 1st grade in the Marine Survey Dept, was allowed leave on medical certificate, under Sect 14 of the Civil Leave Code, for six months and five days, with effect from the 16th May 1876.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Maj Capt Bisonath Upadhya as the Representative of the Maharaja of Nepal at Calcutta.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Paul Koop as Consul for Austria and Hungary at Akyab.

Consequent on the departure on furl ugh of Maj H E Mottet, Offg Depy Comsr, 2nd class, the following temporary promotions are made in the Mysore Commission, until further orders :—

Capt E P Maltby, Asst Comsr, 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Comsr, 3rd class.

Mr J Lacey, Offg Asst Comsr, 3rd class, to officiate as Asst Comsr, 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Maj C T O Mayne, Asst Comsr 2nd class, Hyderabad Assigned Dist, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 17th Oct 1876 :—

Maj C T O Mayne, Asst Comsr, 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Capt F W Grant, Offg Asst Comsr, 1st class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Comsr, 2nd class.

Mr J Lacey, Offg Asst Comsr, 3rd class, officiated as Asst Comsr, 2nd class, in the Mysore Commission, with effect from 24th May to 23rd Sept 1876, vice T R Thambu Chetty.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Capt R S Thompson, Offg Asst Comsr, 2nd class, the following temporary promotion is made in the Berar Commission :—

Mr A J Dunlop, Asst Comsr, 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class, with effect from the 29th Aug 1876, until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C R Kiernander received charge of the Office of Depy Accountant Genl, British Burmah, from Mr C E Chapman, BCS, before noon on the 27 Nov 1876.

M C E Chapman, B C S, received charge, from Mr J L Lushington, M C S, of the Office of Comsr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency, Bombay, afternoon, the 31st Dec 1876, and of the Office of Accountant Genl, Bombay, afternoon, on the 23rd D c 1876.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed to officiate in the offices noted opposite to their names :—

Mr W T Percy, Asst to the Accountant Genl Bengal, from the 17th Dec 1876.

Mr H G H Keene, Asst to the Depy Accountant Genl, Central Provinces, from the 9th Dec 1876.

Mr H S Groves, B A, is appointed to be Asst to the Depy Accountant Genl, Central Provinces, with effect from the 24th Dec 1876. Mr Groves will, however, continue to officiate as Asst to the Accountant Genl, Madras, until further orders.

Mr W H Dobbie is appointed to officiate as Depy Accountant Genl, Bengal, until further orders.

Furlough for eight months, without medical certificate, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave for eighteen days, under Sec 24 (a) of the same Code, is granted to Mr H G Cowie, B A, Offg Depy Accountant Genl, Central Provinces.

Mr T H Birse is appointed to officiate as Depy Accountant Genl, Central Provinces, during the absence of Mr Cowie, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster General's Department—Capt E F Chapman, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, to be an Asst Qr Mr Genl to complete the establishment, vice Capt L A Gregson, resigned, with effect from the 31st Dec 1876.

Capt R McG Stewart, R I A, Offg Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, to be a Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl to complete the establishment, vice Capt Chinoman.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Charles Hogge 2nd Bat 22nd Foot, Offg Wing Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regt of N I Pioneers, 20 Dec 1875.

The Right Hon the Secy of State for India has approved of the exchange between Lt B H Pollard, B I S C, and Lt A F Cotton, Madras S C, sanctioned in G O No 998 of 1876.

The services of Lt C C Dowse, 45th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Frontier Force as a probationer for the Bengal S C by G O G O No 882 of 1876, and, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

With reference to the Notification by the P W Dept. No 2, dated the 5th January 1877, the services of Lt Col Bt Col F J Davies, of Infantry, Ex Asst Comsr, 1st grade, Mily Works Branch, P W Dept, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in C.

The under-mentioned Officer of the S C having completed five years' service as subaltern in the Army, is promoted to the rank of Capt in the Army, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 880 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Maj Charles Tatham Hitchins, 7th January 1877.

Maj Halsord Fellowes, 11th January 1877.

The undermentioned Officers of the B S C having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26 Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Captain Reymond Hervey de Montmorency, 4th January 1877

Capt Arthur Battye, 6th January 1878.

Capt Thomas Dayrell, 13th January 1877.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Surgn-Maj Adam Taylor, Med Dept, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj Robert Horace Maude Evans, B S C, Depy Comsr, 2nd class, Offg 1st class, Hyderabad, private affairs for one year and four months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Horace Mouat Evans, B S C, Wing Comdr, 43rd (Assam) Regt of N (Light) I, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

The following extract from lists Nos 20 and 21, dated the 1st and 15th Dec 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return—Surgn-Maj R H Perkins, Maj F J N Mackenzie, S C, Col C L Brown, S C, Lt-Col H M Wemyss, S C; Capt J Temple, S C, Lt T L Lewis, S C Surgn R Modie, Asst Apothecary E L'Estrange, S C McNeile, S C, Coll J P L Fisher, S C, Capt C W Campbell, Cavalry, Lt-Col Æ Perkins, R E Sub Condr T Radford, Comst Dept; Col G S Macbean, S C, Capt J Hill, R E, Capt C McD Skene, S C; Maj J W H Johnstone, S C, Lt F M Rundall, S C, Capt C R Pennington, S C.

Granted extensions of leave—Col C Dumbleton, Cavalry, 6 months; Surgn F M Mackenzie, 6 months, M C; Capt R F Ommanney, S C, 6 months; Col C J M Graham, (the permission to retire on full pay granted to hold good) S C, 1 month A; Maj W W Foddam, S C, 1 month, P A; Surgn H D S Compagne, 12 months, P A.; and Maj G B C Simpson S. C, 2nd Dec 1876, retir d.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr B Parkes, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is transferred temporarily to the Simla Imperial Canal Circle.

Maj D Ward, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, will hold charge of the Office of the Suptdg Engr, 5th Circle, Mitty Works, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lt-Col D Limond, R E, on privil-ge leave.

Mr E Lewis, Accountant, 4th grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 17th Oct 1876.

Mr M Kelley, Accountant, 4th grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

Messrs E Gibson and J H Toogood, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, are temporarily transferred from Bengal Irrigation Branch, to Bombay, for employment on famine relief work.

Mr (late Sergt) Batchellor, Overseer, 1st grade on Establishd under the Director of State Railways, having obtained his discharge from the Army, is re-appointed to the P W Dept, as a civilian in the same grade, with effect from 15th Sept 1875.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, 13th January.)

Twenty months' furlough to Europe, under Sect 12 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr W A Wedham, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Hoshangabad, from the 15th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr A H L Fraser, C S, Asst Comsr, Jubbulpore, appointed to officiate as Registrar, Judicial Comsr's Court, reported his arrival at Nagpur and received charge of his office on the 9th inst before noon.

Mr C E Bernard, C S, I, Comsr, Nagpur Division, made over charge of his office to Col J B Dennys, Depy Comsr, on the 8th instant, before noon.

Maj H Fraser, Dist Supt of Police, posted to Balaghat, reported his arrival at Balaghat and took charge of the Balaghat Dist Police from Mr G J Noble, Dist Supt, on the 30th ultimo, before noon.

Mr A H L Fraser, C S, Offg Registrar, Judicial Comrs Court, is appointed to officiate as Asst Secy to the Chief Comsr.

Mr Fraser received charge of the Office of Asst Secy, on the 13th instant, before noon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W MacGeorge, Ex Eng, Hinganghat Division, Wardah Valley State Railway, is granted nine months' furlough to Europe, under Sect 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code; also subsidiary leave for 30 days under Sect 18.

Mr H Crawford, Asst Eng 1st grade, is reported by a Committee which assembled at Raipur on the 4th January 1877, to have successfully passed the examination in Hindustani by the Lower standard.

Mr L Ward, Accountant, 2nd grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner, P W Accounts, reported his return from the 3 days' privilege leave granted to him in "Central Provinces' Gazette" Accounts Notification No 1 at 1st Jan 1876, on the forenoon of the 22nd idem. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

Mr H C Williams, C S, Asst Comr, is appointed Secy of the Bhandara Dist Fund Committee.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, January 13.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr C F Hall, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Mainpuri, nine th's furlough to Europe, with effect from the 12th March, 1877, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Reverend C W Chapman, Chaplain, Allahabad Cant, six weeks privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st Dec, 1876, or subsequent date.

Mr F E Bidoulph, Asst Mag and Collr, Aligarh, one day's privilege leave in addition to that granted in notification of this Dept No 1408, dated 22rd Aug 1876.

H H the Offg Lt-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments :—

With effect from the date on which Mr Lind retires from the service ; Mr B W Colvin, Offg Secy to Govt N W P, to be Comsr of the Meerut Division ; Mr C P Carmichael, Offg Comsr of the Benares Division, to be Dist and Sessions Judge, but to continue to officiate as Comsr of the Benares Division ; Col E Tyrwhitt, Offg Inspr-Genl of Police, to be confirmed in that appointment, and Mr C Robertson, Mag and Collr, Mirzapur, to officiate as Secy to Govt, N W P.

Lt F Benson, 12th Lancers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Mily Dept, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Honour the Offg Lt-Govr during the Imperial Assemblage, with effect the 1st Dec, 1876.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn G G MacLaren, Civil Surgn, Dehra Dun, privilege leave for two months and ten days from 21st Jany 1877.

Surgn R Reid, who reported his return from furlough on the 26th Dec, 1876, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin from his appointment as Civil Surgn, Fatehgarh.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following transfer :—

Surgn J Morn, Offg Civil Surgn, from Fategarh to Dehra Dun.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr M Kempson, Director of Public Instruction, N W P, who reported his return from furlough on the 6th Dec, 1876, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr W H Wright, late Principal, Bareilly College, to be attached as Professor to the Muir Central College, Allahabad, as a temporary arrangement.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following promotions :—

In modification of Notification No 541 A, dated 12th Oct, 1876, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 2nd Sept to the 6th Oct, 1876, the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MONDAY'S SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15TH JAN., EVENING.

At the sitting of the Conference to-day, Lord Salisbury communicated to the Ottoman Delegates the final proposals of the Powers, only insisting upon the appointment of Governors of the Provinces being subject to the approval of the Powers for the next five years and substituting a mixed European and Ottoman for an International Commission. All the Delegates have announced that they will leave Constantinople unless these proposals are accepted. The Turkish Delegates replied that they thought it would be impossible to accept these conditions, but they would refer them to their Government and give an answer at the next sitting of the Conference which has been fixed either for Thursday or Saturday next.

A Grand Council has been convoked to decide the question.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 15TH JAN.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 18th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, 15TH JAN.

The s. s. Trinacria of the Anchor Line of steamers arrived to-day.

PORT SAID, 16TH JAN.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Agra arrived here on Sunday last.

LONDON, 15TH JAN. AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5¾d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
3 per cent. Consols for account..... 94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106½.
Bar Silver..... 57⅜.
The sum of £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

LINE REPORTS.—16TH JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Closing quotations on Tuesday :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 10 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 10⅛d.	"
Credits	3 "	" ... 1s. 10⅛d.	"
Documents,	3 "	" ... 1s. 10 7-16d.	"

We understand that the appointment on the Egyptian Commission which Mr. LeMesurier has accepted, and which is worth £2,500 a year with allowances, was offered him at the recommendation of Lord Northbrook. Mr. LeMesurier will probably leave Bombay to take up his appointment early next month.

The ten months' sales of Bengal opium and nine months' duty on Malwa opium show that the actual result is better than the estimate by the sum of £828,750.

The quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of December, 1876 amounted to 314 bales weighing 1,22,976 lbs., or 192 candies and 96 lbs., of the value of Rs. 31,400.

The 20th Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting of 50 rank and file with colour, under the command of a native officer, which was paraded at the Apollo Bunder at 3-45 P. M. yesterday, on the departure of His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur, K. C. S. I. A salute of fifteen guns was also fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

Cholera is still committing fearful ravages in Chittagong, according to a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* who writes :—"The grim and ruthless destroyer is busy amongst us, committing terrible havoc. There is scarcely any doubt that the epidemic is on the increase. It has broken out in the environs also, and the alarm it has spread in town is immense. It has assumed a most virulent type now, and will, it is feared, make a dreadful sweep before it leaves the station. The local authorities are doing their best to check it, but the efforts are vain."

There has been a great deal of discontent and excitement among those prisoners in the jail at Rangoon who were not released on the 1st current. The spectacle of their happier *confreres* leaving the place for fresh fields and pastures new was too much for them, and they, accordingly, refused to work. Several of the ringleaders were seized and well flogged, but as they still maintained a sullen and defiant attitude, they were confined to their cells. At one time an *emeute* was considered very probable and the assistance of a party from the 1st 21st Fusiliers was called in. We believe, adds the *Rangoon Times*, that the delinquents have now made up their minds to bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of.

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 11th January 1877, that no rain is reported from any part of India during the week, except trifling showers in Tanjore (Negapatam), the Central India plateau, and Jeypore. In Madras, Bombay and Mysore the situation continues unchanged. In the Central Provinces and Berar the rabi crops are maturing, but are suffering from want of rain in several districts. Reports are good from Rajputana and Central India. In Bengal the amun harvest is drawing to a close : the yield is everywhere excellent ; rain is here and there required for the rabi. Prospects are good in Assam and Burma. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab rain is required in many districts. In Oudh prospects are favour able.

The Turks must either feel already strong enough to resist eventually a first onset of the Russians on the Danube, or else they must have reason to suppose that in the event of a rupture with Russia the theatre of war in Armenia is destined to play a very important part, for, according to the last dispositions of the Turkish Minister for War, only the smaller portion of the forces withdrawn from Servia has been sent up to Bulgaria, while the larger portion, some 30 battalions, has been brought up to Constantinople, whence the battalions, after having had their effective brought up to the war strength, and even more than that, are to be sent off to Erzeroum and Batoum, as the most exposed points. Measures have, indeed, been taken to collect there likewise all the Asiatics which can be collected, but most of the troops belonging to the Active Army and the first class of the Reserves having been gradually withdrawn to strengthen the army in the field against Servia and Montenegro, most of the troops remaining in Armenia were new formations. The sending there a portion of the seasoned troops from Servia was evidently with the view of forming eventually the nucleus of the operating Army there. In face of the declarations of Russia, and, far more, from a want of confidence in the opposition of the Powers, there does not seem any great apprehension in Constantinople that the Russians, even if they could succeed in occupying Bulgaria, would ultimately be allowed to remain there permanently. There is not the same confidence with regard to any territory which the Russian Army of the Caucasus might occupy in Armenia or on the shores of the Black Sea, the plateaux of Erzeroum, and, above all, Batoum. The first as a good frontier line, the second as the only real port on the south-easterly shores of the Black Sea, would form a very valuable acquisition to Russia. Hence the precautions which are being taken to resist any attack on the Asiatic side.

We quote the London *Examiner* :—"It is impossible, of course, to predict the art value of the imperial statue which is to commemorate the big show at Delhi ; but of one thing we may be certain, that it will be one of the most curious pieces of work in the world. Round the base of the statue there will be sculptures symbolising the suppression of the Thugs, of human sacrifices, and of infant murder ; the introduction of railways of the electric telegraph, and of the printing press ; and in general, 'the spread of education, learning, and science,' as a writer in the *Times* puts it. It will be edifying to see how the sculptor will execute the Thug portion of his business. Will he represent a Thug in the exercise of his unhallowed calling ? Some time ago, there was in the central jail of Jubbulpore a rascally old Thug who would oblige visitors by explaining, with a twisted handkerchief, and on the necks of the said visitors, how his comrades did their strangling in the good old times. If he be alive still, he may answer well as a model. But the artistic treatment of a locomotive and telegraph poles may likely turn out a more formidable difficulty than that of the Thug. The printing press difficulty might be got over by leaving it out altogether, especially as it is a fact that the founders of the oldest, and till lately the leading, Indian journal (the *Friend*) were obliged to take refuge with their printing press in the Danish settlement of Serampore (near Calcutta), the Governor-General of the day objecting to so new fangled and dangerous a thing as a newspaper press in a country like India. No doubt the fact that next to the English press, the Indian is the most free, if not exactly the wisest, on the earth, shows that India has advanced considerably since then ; but the nature of her progress, and the kind of work which a Viceroy of Lord Lytton's temperament and genius is, in these days, called upon to accomplish, will be lost sight of if the Delhi durbar is to be only as an occasion for proclaiming a title, authorising extra guns for native princes, and sprinkling C. S. I.'s over the land."

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

On the turf, there has been nothing whatever to record during the past week.

The athletic world has been busy carrying out matches and arranging others. The chief event is the attempt of Weston, the American pedestrian, to walk over 500 miles in six days and nights. The exhibition was first announced to take the form of a match between Weston and any English athletes who might choose to accept his challenge, but no more than a fortnight's notice was given, and as several weeks or even months of careful training would be necessary to fit a man for such an arduous undertaking, no one came forward. The programme was then changed, and the promoters of the exhibition, wisely judging that the sight of one man walking round the Agricultural Hall for a week by himself would scarcely be one that the English public would flock to see in very large numbers, three well-known English pedestrians were engaged to walk with Weston, each one walking for forty-eight hours at a time. The three men chosen were George Ide, George Parry, and Peter Crossland. In order that a certain amount of good walking might be ensured, the prizes these three men are to receive are made contingent on their walking a certain given distance. The first prize of 60*l.* will be awarded to whichever of the three succeeds in walking the greatest number of miles in his 48 hours, on condition, however, that such distance is not less than 160 miles. The second prize of 30*l.* is contingent on the condition that the distance walked is over 150 miles ; and the third prize of 20*l.* that it be over 140 miles. In addition to this, should the united distances walked by the three men amounted to more than that walked by Weston himself during the whole week, 25*l.* extra will be given to each one of the three competitors. Again, should any competitor walk in his 48 hours a longer distance than Weston in his first 48 hours, such competitor will receive an extra grant of 25*l.* Thus it will be seen that the three men, should they all succeed in beating Weston's first 48 hours, as well as the whole distance traversed by him, which would naturally follow, then they will have the sum of 260*l.* to divide amongst them, which sum has been guaranteed by Weston himself and by the present manager of the Agricultural Hall. The match commenced almost exactly at midnight on December 17th, Ide walking the first forty eight hours with Weston. The American appeared determined that his first 48 hours' walking should beat each and all of his English opponents, and for the first 20 hours he kept on without stopping, accomplishing the unparalelled feat of walking a trifle over 105 miles without a rest. At the close of the first 48 hours he had covered 186 miles, while Ide traversed only 152, but it must be remembered the latter was in a comparatively untrained condition. Parry succeeded Ide, and in his 48 hours walked 163 miles. The latest news we have is that, at the close of the match is dated midnight of the 21st December, four days and nights from the commencement, when the official return stood :—Ide, 152 miles and 5 laps (seven to the mile) ; Parry, 163 miles and 1½ laps ; Crossland, who had just commenced, about 2 miles—or in all 318 miles among the Englishmen, while Weston had completed just 326½ miles. Crossland commenced in good style, walking his first mile in 10min. 4secs. and the result was still very open.

One of the best walking matches that has been decided for many years took place during the week, at that ancient arena, the Prince of Wales Ground, Bow, when W. Howes of the City, who first came out as the novice of the celebrated ex-Champion, George Davison of Hoxton, undertook to walk a four hours' match against George Ide, of North Woolwich, the winner of the recent 50 miles' walk, at Lillie Bridge. Prior to that event, Howes and Ide had both done good performances in the 24 hours' walk, promoted by Mr. R. Lewis, at the Agricultural Hall, when the former walked second to Vaughan of Chester; but on that occasion he had undergone very slight preparation, being only known as a good man at shorter distances. At starting Howes took the lead at a rattling pace, as if he was going in for a seven miles' match apparently, instead of somewhere about four times the distance, and led by 30 yards at the finish of the first lap, and by 80 to 100 yards at the end of the second. The first mile was covered by Howes in 7 min. 25 sec., and by Ide in 7 min. 57 sec., and it was apparent that the former meant outsting his opponent down, if possible, both walking with great gameness. At the end of the second mile, the distance between them was increased, no less than 57 sec. separating them, and gradually Howes, with his short quick stride and neat action, went further ahead, till just before completing his twentieth lap he went by Ide for the first time. In the first hour Howes covered 83 laps 1 chain 5 yards (7 miles 874 yards), as opposed to 7 miles 330 yards on Ide's part. Before 14 miles had been walked Howes had twice lapped his opponent, the distance covered in two hours being 14 miles 1,059 yards, against Ide's distance for the like period, 14 miles 163 yards. When Ide had concluded 75 laps, a few yards short of 17 miles in 2h. 26min. 67sec. he retired, on which Howes pegged away with renewed ardour, in the expectation of Ide's making his reappearance in a short time. This, however, he did not do, as he very wisely considered his chance was hopeless, and then Howes had concluded his 18th mile, which was done at the expiration of 2h. 29min. 33⅘sec. he was informed by the referee that he need not continue, as he once was made to do in a previous match.

A very interesting match came off recently between the two famous long distance runners of the North, J. E. Warburton, of Haslingden, and Thomas Duckett, of Liverpool, who met at Blackburn to run two miles for a cup and a level bet of £50. The men got to their stations both looking in good trim, though both were rather big. Duckett dashed off at a great pace, and led for four or five yards at the end of the first lap. He, however, soon began to come back to his man, and Warburton, going along in his well-known workmanlike style, shot to the front early in the second circuit of the course. Half way through the lap Duckett sprinted away with the lead, which he kept for two hundred and fifty yards, when the veteran again supplanted him, and after this fashion the race went on, each leading in his turn, for a mile and a half, and both travelling at high-pressure pace. In the last quarter Warburton, then in front, put it on to finish, and, sprinting fast, quickly left his opponent a dozen yards in the rear—an advantage which he held into the last lap. Duckett, however, was not to be beaten easily ; he had still an effort left in him. On nearing the last corner, he came with one of his well-known finishing rushes, which took him up to the leader's hand-over-hand. Down the straight the struggle was intensely exciting, both men putting forth he knew, and [illegible] quicken, D[illegible] stride, [illegible] shoulder, [illegible] Warburton [illegible] Duckett [illegible] Warburton [illegible] 9min. 49sec., which was wonderfully fast on a turf course sodden with rain.

W. Lumsden of Blyth, and T. Blackman of Dulwich, the well known scullers, have engaged to row a match in April next from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, on the Tyne, for £200.

The formal challenge usually sent by the losing crew has been despatched by the President of the Oxford University Boat Club to Cambridge, and will doubtless be accepted on the reassembling of the Cantabs next January. The race, according to precedent, will be rowed at Putney on Saturday, March 24, that being the Saturday before Good Friday.

News, via England, from Australia, states that the English cricketing team at present on a visit to the colonies have been beaten by a Sydney eleven with two wickets to spare, but have in return beaten the Newcastle eleven, New South Wales. The *Echo*, commenting on these events, asks—"Who is the proper authority to select and organize an Eleven of All England to go to the Antipodes or the New World, holding the honour of the English name, in cricket, in their hands ? How many elevens should we have at one time ? When are we to have a confederation of the cricket counties, whose autonomous rights of self-government are now getting a little troublesome ?"

Three of the fastest bicyclists in the kingdom ran a 25 miles' race recently at the Sussex County Cricket Ground, Brighton, viz. John Keen (the Champion), David Stanton, celebrated for long distance, and Thuillet, Champion of France. The prize was a silver cup, value £50, and it had to be won twice in succession to "become the property of anyone." On the first occasion, which was on Nov. 6 last, Keen came in first in 1h 30min. Stanton 49sec. slower, and Thuillet 50sec behind the winner. On the present occasion Keen at once went to the front, Stanton next, and Thuillet third. This was the order of going till Thuillet had the misfortune to break two of the spokes of his machine in the 16th lap, and exchanged for a smaller one, but his chance was thereby rendered hopeless, and he gave up in the 17th circuit. Stanton and Keen rode magnificently, the latter's style in particular being worth witnessing. In the 29th lap he was half the distance of the ground in front, and gradually going ahead, completed the distance (61 laps) in 1h. 28min. 20sec, Stanton being a lap and a half behind. The cup is, therefore, the absolute property of Keen. He rode one of his own Eclipse machines.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 14TH JAN.

Mr. C. E. Crawford, C. S., the Railway Magistrate is now in Bhosawul. He is engaged in trying the case of thewell-knownGovindrao Goonsjee, the watch-maker of this station, who has been charged with criminal breach of trust in respect to a watch which was entrusted to him for repair. It appears that a valuable silver watch was given to Govindrao, a few days ago, by an employé of the Railway Company, but he now denies in open Court having taken it. It remains to be seen on Saturday next how the case will take its form ; until then the trial is adjourned.

Yesterday, at the instance of Mr. A. Abbott, the honorary secretary of the Public Garden, a native was charged with stealing a couple of *green meerchees*. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2. The cases of the Equipoora engine drivers and that of the Nassick station master are still pending in the Railway Magistrate's Court. The drivers are said to have obstructed the chief constable of police in the execution of his duty, and the station master to have assaulted one of his subordinates. Mr. S. Humby had, I am assured, been arraigned on the same charge before Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, some time ago at Shahapore.

His Highness Jahiroot Dowla Bahadoor, G. C. S. I., the Prince of Arcot, passed through this by the up mail train to Gullian junction *en route* to Madras on the 12th instant. His Highness was accompanied to Delhi by Mr. Sayad Moortooza Kadree *alias* Vellore Badshah, the proprietor and editor of the *Zeridiya Rasgat*, a Hindustanee weekly paper published at Madras in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India in 1875-76. The special train of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore from Jubbulpore to Bombay will pass through this station on the morning of the 18th instant.

It is under contemplation to build a *pucka* reading-room and library for the use of the Railway Company's servants in the centre of the Public Garden. Messrs. Swarbrick and Bavan are, I am glad to state, the promoter of our railway institution.

Major C. Peebles, the District Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, left this morning for Bombay. He proceeds on special duty as a remount officer. Mr. Joseph Fzeikel, the chief constable of taloka Sowda, has arrested Abajee Gopal who robbed several gold and silver ornaments to the aggregate value of Rs. 1,600 belonging to Moolcheruno Tookaram Morchwar, last week. Abajee was tried by Mr. J. Pollen, B. A., C.S., the Divisional Magistrate at Julgaum, yesterday, and sentenced to nineteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, 14TH JAN.

The new road from the Kurjut station leading to the Ram Bag is completed as far as Dr. Niven, the Superintendent, is concerned, but the sanction of Government is awaited before it is formally opened. Several communications have been already made to the Superintendent for renting bungalows. Colonel Chitty, Chief Controller of Military Accounts, and family, and Colonel Wahab, have taken the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers' bungalow. An addition to the list of hotels is made here by the opening of the Matheran Hotel, which is situated on the loveliest spot, Garbut Hill, by the proprietors of the Poona Hotel, Messrs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Sons. The new library is almost completed and I would suggest that a befitting name to be given to it would be the Niven Library. Dr. Niven has made a great many improvements on the hill. I hear that some gentlemen, European and natives, are about to petition Government to re-appoint Dr. Niven for a further term of two years—an arrangement which will make Matheran what it ought to be. The sudden change in the weather has brought on colds and coughs. Mr. C. M. Mody is at present engaged in building a range of rooms for the accommodation of Zoroastrians, a great want which is now to be supplied.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 14TH JAN.

Yesterday was one of the two grand occasions on which the College wears a holiday aspect in the course of the year. One of these comes off in the month of September or thereabouts when the best boys are, before an appreciative audience, given prizes according to their attainments in class. On the other occasion, like the one I am writing about, the Rajkumars are judged according to their merits on the play-ground. Thus you will see that in this model institution both mental and bodily education receive their proper attention with the object of preserving *a mens sana in corpore sano*. The advantages accruing therefrom are not far to seek. The improved physique of every Rajkumar tells its own tale and gives the strongest proofs of the excellence of the system adopted in the college. The sports commenced at 3-30 P.M. The play-ground was decked with numerous red flags which rendered the scene pleasing and picturesque. Almost all the European ladies and gentlemen of the station were present there. For their accommodation was set up a tent—gift of the heir-apparent of Joonaghur—over-topped with green flags bearing the name of the illustrious donor. The sports were gone through in the following order :—

1. Long jump.—Keshrisinghjee, a cousin of the Thakore of Gondul, made the longest jump 13½ ft. and got as a prize a B. C. D. Board, presented by Col. Battye.

2. Long jump for boys under 16—Hurbhamjee, younger brother of the Thakore of Morvee, won a beautiful inkstand, he having jumped over a distance of 12½ ft.

3. Hundred yards race.—The Raja of Loonawada and Madhavsinghjee of Chooda came first and second respectively. The former was given a knife, presented by Col. Law, and the latter a drawing-slate.

4. High jump for boys under 14.—Bhuputsingjee of Bhimdat, a smart looking boy, was the winner of a writing-case, presented by the Thakore of Limri, an ex-student of the College.

5. High jump for boys under 16.—Hurbhamjee (of Morvee) had the highest jump of 3 ft. 10 inches. He received for his prize the game of squails, presented by Mrs. Macnaghten.

6. High jump—In this the Raja of Loonawada and Madhavsinghjee of Chooda were found equal. Both of them jumped 4½ ft. high—almost their own heights—as there was only one prize—an Alpine knife presented by Captain Salmon—lots were to be drawn between the two gladiators. I am sorry to say, I could not see whom chance favoured more.

7. Hundred yards for boys under 16—In this race Hurbhamjee, of Morvee, was the best runner and obtained a paint-box, presented by Mr. Peile, who himself, you must know, is a very good amateur painter.

8. Putting the shot (14 lbs)—This was by no means an easy game. The heavy shot was to be thrown by only one hand. The Raja of Loonawada's throw was 21½ ft. His prize was chessmen presented by Mr. Turnbud.

9. Two hundred yards race—Madhavsinghjee of Chooda was the first to reach the goal. Keshrisinjee of Gondul came second. The prize for the first was an album and that for the second whip (not on the back evidently) from Mr. Candy.

10. Indian club-exercise—Hussainmia's (of Mangrole) mode of wielding the clubs was found to be the best, and he was presented with draughtsmen from Dr. Blomfil.

11. Hundred yards race for boys under 14—Bhuputsingjee, of Bhimdet, was the first to reach the goal, and received a prize presented by Mrs. Blomfield.

12. Hurdle race—The first prize, a sporting knife, from Mr. Macnaghten and the second a bat-trap, presented by Mrs. Peile, were given to Madhavsinghjee, of Chooda and the Raja of Loonawada respectively.

[illegible] eighty yards for boys under 12—Hurrisinghjee [illegible]dia (in Kutch) was the first comer and won [illegible]rize "conjuring tricks," presented by Captain [illegible]

[illegible]tsangers' race open to all members of the [illegible] Gymkhana—Though the number of racers [illegible]y few, the sport for that reason was none [illegible]musing. Captain Salmon and Captain Riley [illegible]t contest between them, but the latter gentle-

man was half a minute earlier in reaching the goal. The College boys presented the winner with a beautiful salt cellar of silver (of Bhooj workmanship).

15. Throwing cricket ball (distance).—The Raja of South's was the best throw, and for this feat got an inkstand.

16. Throwing cricket ball for boys under 16.—The Thakore of Eole was the best thrower and obtained an album presented by Mr. Booth.

17. Throwing at wicket, 22 yards.—Keshrisinghjee of Gondul, and Umedsinghjee, of Limri, got the first and the second prize respectively. The first got a bat, presented by Dr. Blomfield, and the second a drawing slate.

18. Handicap steeplechase.—This was the funniest sport of all. The positions of the boys were assigned to them previously : the little boys were allowed to stand in the front, while the boys of advanced age who were good runners were kept very much in the rear. At the word "off" all began to run. There was a good deal of falling and stumbling and bruising and all sorts of confusion worse confounded when at last the place of destination was reached in order of time by Hurbhamjee, of Morvee, Jethibhai, of Gondul, the Raja of Loonawada, and Madhavsingjee, of Chooda. The first of these got a draught board, the second a writing case, the third a bookslide, and the fourth a set af skittles. Colonel Sturt's "winner prize" was awarded to the "Lion" of Loonawada who had the lion's share of the prizes and who had obtained the highest total of marks in the sports. The prize was a very beautiful telescope of great value. The prizes were given by Mrs. Battye, a very amiable lady, who performed the duty right gracefully. Though the prizes for the most part were nothing more than mere trinkets and gewgaws, they were, I believe, sufficient to please a school-boy's fancy and to rouse a spirit of competition in him. The work of the evening was concluded amid cheers and hurrahs usual on such occasions. It will be a heinous sin of omission if I neglect to record the fact that a regimental band was present on the arena to enliven with sweet music the dull interval between the close of one sport and the commencement of another. The crowd of spectators was great.

CONVOCATION OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for the purpose of conferring degrees was held yesterday evening in the Cowasjee Jehangier Hall of the University. The hour fixed for the meeting of Convocation was half-past five, and at the time stated the Senate, having met in the University Library, marched into the Hall of Convocation in grand procession, the Fellows of the University leading, followed by the members of the Legislative Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Registrar, the Syndics, the Deans and last the Vice-Chancellor and Chancellor in their robes of office. The Hall was already filled, with the exception of the space reserved, by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency the Governor's band was stationed outside and played selections of music during the time the visitors were arriving and again at their departure. The procession had a somewhat incongruous appearance in consequence of the dress worn being of various colours, and the uniform of a military officer, civil servant, or old Indian navy man showing out here and there in the midst. The Governor was expected to be present, but was not able to attend, and the Chancellor's duties were performed by the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Gibbs. The order of the procession was as follows :—

I.—Fellows.

(In Pairs.)
Juniors first.

II.—Ex Officio Fellows, Members of the Legislative Council, Judges of the High Court, Members of Council, and Bishops.

(In Pairs.)
Educational Officers ;
Members of the Legislative Council ;
Judges of the High Court ;
Member of Council ;
Bishops :
Chief Justice.

III.—University Officers.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
REGISTRAR.
SYNDICS.
(In Pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicine,
Law and Arts,
DEANS,
Civil Engineering, Medicine,
Law and Arts,
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,
THE CHANCELLOR.

We shall be able to publish a list of the names of gentlemen composing the procession to-morrow.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and other Officers of the University having taken their seats, the usual form was observed of conferring the degrees on the successful candidates. The Hon. Major General Kennedy acted as Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering ; Surgeon General Thom of Medicine ; Professor Wordsworth of Arts ; and Mr. Marriott (Advocate General) of Law. The forms of Supplication, the passing of a Grace by the Senate, and the presentation of the graduates to, and their admission by, the Vice-Chancellor, having been severally observed in each case, the Registrar (the Rev. D. C. Boyd) read the following declaration of the degrees conferred :—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.—Poona Civil Engineering College.—Pestanji Hormasji Pathak, B.A.

Second Class.—Poona Civil Engineering College.—Narayan Pandurang Bhandarkar, Keikhosro Pestanji Bhedvar, Motibhai Vaghjibhai Dessi, Balkrishna Gangadhar Duarmadhikari, Eknath Sakharam Lavanival, Anant Raghun-th Modak, Vithaldas Narottamdas Nagrset, Lakhuman Chintaman Phadke, and Rudraji Sundarji Rana.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

First Class.—Grant Medical College.—Ardesir Pestanji Canna, Joseph A. DeSouza, and Henry Jervis.

Second Class.—Grant Medical College.—John Thomas DeCunha, Framji Ratanji Divocha, Braz A. D'Oliveira Bollarmino Lobo, Batukram Sobharam Mehta, Dinshah Dorabji Mistri, and Kavasji Hormasji Mistri.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Class.—Elphinstone College—Dhondu Hari Agase, Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, Narayan Ganesh Chandavakar, Madhavlal Harilal Dessi, Krishnaji Vishnu Gokhale, Faizullathai Lukmanji Malla, and Raoji Bhavanrao Pavgi.

Deccan College—Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar, Kavasji Jamsheiji Sonjana and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Elphinstone College, *formerly* Deccan College—Manohar Vishnu Kathavate.

St. Xavier's College—Fardunji Manekji Kanga.

Second Class.—Elphinstone College—Kaikaudin Amrudin Abdullatiff, Vishnu Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kavasji Dadabhai Contractor, Fardunji Palanji Dessi, Sakarlal Durgaram Desai, Lakhuman Gopalrao Deshmukh, Barjorji Ardesir Enti, Rastanji Manchenji Limi, Govind Vasudev Kanitkar, Fazal Manji Khimjiani, Gajanan Bapuji Kothare, Frank L. McAfee, Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Ganesh Gopal Pandit, Ghanasham Narayan Pandit, Gangaram Bapsoba Rele, Manekji Shapurji Vacchs, and Dhirajram Vishvanath Vyas.

Deccan College—Ramchander Shriedhar Chavbal, Hari Ganesh Godbole, Sidheshvar Bhaskar Gole, Godrazji Dorabji Padamji, and Hari Ramchandra Rohankhedkar.

Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.—Abbas Ali Beg Mirza, and Navroji Mervanji Pajnigara.

St. Xavier's College.—Paul Valentine Rowe and Shivram Sitaram Waglo.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Second Division.—Government Law School—Vasudev Kri-hnarao Dhairyavan, B.A., Ganesh Ramchandra Kirloskar, M.A., and Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, B.A.

MASTER OF ARTS.

First Class.—Elphinstone College—Fardunji Manecherji Dastur and Vithal Vishnu Gokhale.

Second Class.—Elphinstone College—Ganpat Sadashiv Rao.

The Registrar also read the annual report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the preceding twelve months, which was as follows :—

REPORT.

Mr. Chancellor, I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before your Excellency and the senate a Report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees, held on the 18th January 1876.

The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, the Endowments to the University, and the more important academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—One thousand one hundred and twenty-eight (1,128) candidates presented themselves for examination ; but of these, eighteen were expelled from the Examination Hall on account of having failed to comply with the Regulation which requires that a student who has been attending a Public School shall produce a certificate from the head master of such school. Of the 1,110 examined, 203 passed.

The successful candidates were sent up by the following schools :—

31	by Elphinston High School.
22	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
13	Surat High School.
12	Poona High School.
10	Bombay Proprietary School.
8	Dharwar High School.
7	Ratnagiri High School.
7	Fort High School
5	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
5	Ahmednagar High School.
5	Surat Mission High School.
5	Nasik High School.
4	Kattiawar High School, Rajkote.
4	Bombay Private English School.
4	Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution.
4	Parsi Boarding School, Bandora.
4	Robert Money Institution.
3	Akola High School.
3	Dhulia High School.
3	Broach High School.
3	Haidrabad High School.
3	Shikarpur High School.
3	Bhavanagar High School.
3	Belgaum Sirdar's High School.
2	Satara High School.
2	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
2	Ahmedabad High School.
2	Baroda High School.
2	Belgaum Mission School.
2	Amraoti High School
2	Chandanwadi High School.
1	Karachi High School.
1	Bombay High School.
1	Scottish High School, Byculla.
1	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1	Bishop's High School, Poona.
1	Sholapur English School.
1	Free Church Mission Institution, Poona.
1	Bombay Scottish Orphanage.
1	St. Vincent's High School, Poona.
1	Alfred and Parsi High School, Bombay ; and the remaining
8	had been under private tuition.
203	

Of these 61 took Sanskrit as their Second Language, 26 Latin, 3 Portuguese, 26 Marathi, 55 Gujarati, 6 Canarese, 24 Persian, and 2 Sindhi. 134 were Hindus, 49 Parsis, 6 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 12 Portuguese, and 2 Muhammadans.

First Examination in Arts.—At this examination there were 164 candidates, of whom 29 passed the examination. Of these 20 were from Elphinstone College, 7 from Deccan College, and 2 from St. Xavier's College. 21 were Hindus, 5 Parsis, 1 European, 1 Muhammadan, and 1 Portuguese. Of the 29 candidates, 19 selected Sanskrit as their Second Language, 4 Latin, 6 Persian. In the selected subjects of the examination 15 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 12 in Analytical Geometry, and 2 in Chemical Physics.

Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this examination 86 candidates were examined, of whom 40 passed. 13 were placed in the First Class, and the remaining 27 in the Second Class. 24 were Hindus, 10 Parsis, 1 European, 4 Muhammadans, and 1 Indo-European. Of the 40 candidates 26 were from Elphinstone College, 8 from Deccan College, 3 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, 2 from St. Xavier's College, and 1 from Elphinstone College, *formerly* Deccan College. 21 selected Sanskrit as their Second Language, 9 Latin, 9 Persian, and 1 Arabic. In the selected subjects 19 passed in History, 19 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 28 in Political Economy, 12 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 9 in Analytical Geometry, 11 in Differential and Integral Calculus, 13 in Chemical Physics, 7 in Inorganic Chemistry, and 2 in Physiology.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languages.—There was only one candidate. He failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Mathematical and Natural Philosophy.—There was only one candidates He was from Elphinstone College, and he passed the examination in the First Class. He was a Parsee.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Natural Sciences.—There was only one candidate. He was from Elphinstone College, and he passed the examiation in the First Class. He was a Hindu.

Examination for the Degree of LL. B.—There were 14 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 3 passed the examination in the Second Division. They were all Hindus.

Honours in Law Examination.—This examination was held for the first time. There was only one candidate. He failed to pass the examination.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 40 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 19 passed the examination. One was placed in the first division, and 18 in the second division. Four were Hindus, 14 Parsis, and 1 Portuguese.

Examination for the Degree of L. M. and S.—There were 20 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 11 passed the examination—3 in the first class and 8 in the second class. One was a Hindu, 5 Portuguese, 4 Parsis, and 1 a European.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 21 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 19 passed the examination. 11 were placed in the first division, and 8 in the second division. 13 were Hindus, 3 Parsis, 2 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, and 1 a Portuguese.

Examination for the Degree of L. C. E.—There were 14 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 10 passed the examination—1 in the First Class, and 9 in the Second Class. Eight were Hindus, and 2 Parsis. In the selected subjects 3 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 4 in Mining and Metallurgy, 2 in Mechanical Engineering, and 1 in Architecture.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.—Mr. Nanaji Narayan Vaslekar, L. C. E., Associate Inst. M. E., the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellow, after a residence of two years in England, during which time he qualified himself in the mechanism of Mill Machinery, returned to India and resigned the Fellowship in the month of October last.

Mr. Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan, B.A., has since been elected to the Fellowship. He intends leaving for England shortly to prepare himself for the Bar.

The Manockji Limji Gold Medal.—Only one essay on the subject prescribed for the year, on "The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming," was sent in ; but as it did not appear to the judges to come up to the proper standard, the Medal was not awarded.

The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 400, and tenable for one year, was awarded to Ganesh Janardan Agase, B. A., of Deccan College.

The Homajee Cursetjee Prize.—Only one poem on the subject prescribed for the year, "The Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India," was sent in ; but it was not found worthy of the prize.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—The two Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships, one of Rs. 28 a month and one of Rs. 20 a month, each tenable for three years, were awarded, respectively to Ramchandra Dinker Phadke, of Ratnagiri High School, and Balaji Abaji Bhagvat, of Poona High School.

The Jam shri Vibhaji Scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 per month, and tenable for two years, was awarded to Framji Ratanji Jeejeebhoy, of Bahadur Khanji High School, Junagad.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200, and tenable for one year, was awarded to William George Tobias Mulligan, of the Bishop's High School, Poona.

The James Berkley Gold Medal.—This prize was

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the HALF YEAR ending 31st December 1876 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 13th January 1877.

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The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

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ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 5th January 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT NO. 470 OF 1874.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE DAVUR and DORABJEE COWASJEE DAVUR, both of Bombay Parsees, residing at Tardeo in the Island of Bombay, two of the Administrators of the Estate and Effects of COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

METHIBAI of Bombay Parsee, residing at Tardeo aforesaid, the widow and Administratrix of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR, deceased ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before C AGNEW TURNER, Esq., Acting Assistant Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the Seventeenth day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Bungalow, Cookroom, Godown, Stable, Shop and premises standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of the Public Road, at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement Three Thousand and Three Hundred square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded on or towards the East by other property of the estate of the said late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, (being Lots 3 and 4), on or towards the West by the Public Road, called Falkland Road, and on or towards the South by the said Falkland Road, and on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 65 and 67, and the said Bungalow is assessed under No. 33, and all which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody as a quarterly tenant.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (partly leasehold and partly Foras land), with the Messuage, Tenement or Bungalow, Godown, Stable, Cookroom, outhouses and premises, standing thereon situate on the South side of the Public Road, called Bellasis Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and which said piece or parcel of Land or Ground contains by admeasurement Two Thousand and One Hundred square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on or towards the West by other property of the said Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, (being Lot 2), on or towards the South by other property of the said Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, (being Lot 4), and on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road, and is registered, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 65 and 67, and the said Bungalow is assessed under No. 36, and all which said premises were formerly occupied by James Aspin, Esq., and are now rented by the Sunderdass's Spinning Mill on a monthly tenancy.

LOT 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Bungalow, Godowns, Shop, cook-room, outhouses and premises standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Public Road called Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on or towards the west by other property belonging to the estate of the said Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, (being Lot 2), on the north partly by other property of the said Cawasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, (being Lot 5), and partly by the vacant ground of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and on or towards the south partly by the Falkland Road, partly by the Government vacant ground, and partly by the property of Luxuman Yadowjee Mody and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 65 and 67, and which said Bungalow and Shop is assessed under Nos. 33 and 34, and all which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Barret and are now in the occupation of Naubab Abdool Gunney Khan as a monthly tenant.

LOT 5.

All the estate and interest of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon amounting to 6-16 shares of the whole, situate on the east side of the Public Road called Cowasjee Patell Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement one thousand and twelve square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded on the east by the property belonging to the land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, on the west by the said Cowasjee Patell Street, on the north partly by a private passage and partly by the property belonging to the Estate of the late Rustomjee Cawasjee Patell, deceased, and on the south by the house of Hormusjee Byramjee Rana, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2 6, and the said house is assessed under No. 83 and was formerly in the occupation of Jaribai, widow of Nanabhoy Framjee Davur, deceased, and is now occupied by Dr. Bhurgojee Dorabjee as a monthly tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. FLETCHER and SMITH, Attornies for the Plaintiffs above named in Rampart Row, within the Fort. Dated this 1st day of December 1876.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

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Cotton and Produce Agents.
Dentists.
Drapers and Silk-mercers.
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Engravers on Wood.
Exchange Brokers.
Freight Brokers.
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Musical Instrument Dealers.
Opticians.
Photographers.
Plumbers.
Public Accountants.
Portrait Painters.
Printers.
Regimental Agents.
Saddlers.
Ship Chandlers and Ironmongers.
Ship Insurance Brokers.
Shipping Agents.
Sign-board Painters.
Surgeons, &c.
Surveyor and Draughtsman.
Tailors and Outfitters.
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PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.

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(Bangalore Spectator.)

WE have received a copy of this book, the first of its kind we fancy, that has appeared in India. The book is well got up, and gives every kind of information about the town that can possibly be desired.

(Englishman.)

MR. J. M. MACLEAN has published a second edition of his excellent Guide to Bombay, to which he has made several additions with a view of making it still more worthy of the good name it bears. These improvements make the book much more valuable as a work of reference without greatly increasing its bulk, and will, doubtless, strengthen the hold it has already obtained on the favour of the public.

(Catholic Examiner.)

"MACLEAN'S Guide to Bombay" has reached to a second edition, as was to be expected of so useful a companion, within a short period of its first appearance; and, from what we now see of the work in its increased dimensions, we shall confidently look in due time for yet a third edition. The work is in every way worthy of the name it bears, and of the praise it has received in England as well as in India.

(Poona Observer.)

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the second edition of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" (compiled and printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Meadow Street).

We can have no hesitation in stating that this work is a credit to the Bombay Press, replete as it is with the precise information which European tourists most require on landing in a country so foreign to them in almost every aspect. The maps of "India" and "the Island of Bombay" are excellent, and leave nothing to be desired; while the Geography and History of the Presidency form an exhaustive narrative, full of lively interest, and wholly divested of those dry and monotonous details so nauseous and repellant to persons travelling for excitement and pleasure. Even Anglo-Indians will read it with edification, teeming as it is with historical boot-bits, of which, we might venture to say, many of us have hitherto been but imperfectly acquainted. The capitalist who arrives amongst us in search of profitable investments, will find under the head of "Trade and Industry" a mass of facts which will satisfy the most enquiring mind as to the wide field which India offers for successful commercial enterprise.

To the latter class, as well as to tourists in general, the work will be a never failing *vade mecum*. It contains a minute description of the city of Bombay, its institutions, climate, and ways of life, and society; an interesting account of the origin and nature of native festivals; hints to excursionists, with full directions for visits to places of historic or natural interest, and the easiest way of getting there, together with full information respecting fares by rail and steamer, and other means of communication as well in the City of Bombay as throughout the Presidency.

We can confidently recommend this comprehensive work not only to strangers arriving for the first time, but to such of our readers as may contemplate inland excursions or require a closer and more extensive knowledge of the "land they live in."

(Indian Daily News.)

MR. MACLEAN, like the busy bee, has been improving his shining hours and his Guide to Bombay at the same time. When first published, as a hasty production, better than a year ago, the work was general approbation; and of course it is better now, as Mr. Maclean has had time to give the finishing touches to it which he would doubtless have made before had time permitted. The information given in the second edition is up to date, and the work has the two-fold nature of a guide and a directory within reasonable limits.

(Bombay Guardian.)

WE are happy to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the 2nd edition of "A Guide to Bombay, Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, by James M. Maclean." We are here furnished with a history of this island for 200 years and more, with an account of the population, of the trade and industry, Government and Revenue, followed by a minute description of the City and neighbourhood, with notices of native festivals. A Directory is added, in which will be the information commonly sought in such publications. On the whole this seems to us a complete and valuable work, well got up, portable; the price is Rs. 5 and it is to be had at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

(Deccan Herald.)

WE acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of a copy of the above book. We are glad to welcome it in its new and enlarged form. It has a Calendar for 1877 for its commencement, and a very pretty little picture of the Queen's Statue as its front-piece. This statue is connected with the Proclamation Day in Bombay in such a way as to make it marked in history. Considerable additions have been made to the book in this its second edition. The first part has been enlarged, and the second part has been re-cast; and we can testify to the great improvement that has been made in this second part. It is now a very complete Directory, on a small scale, of course; but containing a great deal of valuable information in a very small compass. Its Exchange and Discount tables are very simple, yet very important, especially to every Anglo-Indian. A very useful part of the book is the Street Directory which gives not only the names of the houses in the Fort and their numbers, and re-distinguishing names, but also the names of those outside the Fort at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, &c. Then there are tables which show when the steamers and trains leave Bombay; so that the stranger not only finds here information necessary to his stay in Bombay, but also that which enables him to leave it when he chooses, by innumerable routes all equally pleasant. The book is a very neat one, small and compact, and only costs Rs. 5. The two maps are worth the money; indeed we believe the map of Bombay is sold on a larger scale at the Photozincographic Office here for Rs. 2½; the map on a small scale being specially made at that Government Office for this book of Mr. Maclean's. The entire book reminds us of the "Guide" to our large home cities, for it does not at all resemble the books usually got up in India. We congratulate Mr. Maclean on the appearance of this greatly improved edition of his originally excellent work.

NOTICES.

NO. 1 OF 1877.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice, that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of Mr. A. J. MACDONALD resigned.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 9th January 1877.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES for the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, during the official year 1877-78 will be received at the Factory Office not later than 12 o'clock Noon on the 12th February 1877 :—

Saltpetre, the supply of 150 up to 250 Tons, as required.
Saltpetre, the supply of smaller quantities from 1 Ton upwards.
Miscellaneous Stores according to list in Office.
For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

F. CALDECOTT, Captain, R.A.,
Acting Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 9th January 1877.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the LONDON, BOMBAY and MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LIMITED, are hereby informed that the time allowed under the Statute of Limitations during which Suits can be filed against them WILL EXPIRE on the 27th of January 1877, and that instructions have been received from London to FILE SUITS against ALL CONTRIBUTORIES who shall have failed to PAY or COMPROMISE the CALLS due from them or to who have not made Affidavits of their INABILITY to PAY in full before that date. Contributories desirous of avoiding proceedings and costs are invited to see the Agent and Attorney of the Official Liquidators of the said Bank, Mr. HENRY STRAU, at his Office, No 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, before the 20th January next, on which day the final list of Suits to be filed will be made up and sent to the Solicitors, Messrs. LYNCH and TOBIN.—Bombay, the 29th December 1876.

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For further particulars apply to

HEAD MASTER.

NOTICES.

TO BE SOLD.

THE DINDAMUL ESTATES, situated on the Government Road, about 12 Miles from Manantoddy, North Wynaad, comprising as follows :—

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PRETTY LOVE TOKENS AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

POSY RINGS.

"Is this a prologue, or the posy of a ring?"
HAMLET (Act iii. Scene 2).

Herrick, in his "Hesperides," says :—
"What posies for our wedding rings,
What gloves we'll give and ribbonings?"
And in his "Church Miscrie :"—
"Indeed, at first man was a treasure;
A box of jewels, shop of rarities,
A ring whose *posie* was my pleasure."

From the middle of the fourteenth century, it has been customary to inscribe a motto, or posy, on rings, consisting chiefly of a very simple sentiment, some of the inscriptions being very appropriate, others whimsical.

This custom is thus alluded to in the "Art of English Poesie," published in 1589 :—"There be also another like epigrams that were sent usually for New Year's gifts, or to be printed or put upon banketting dishes of suzarplate, or of March paines, etc.; they were called Nenia, or Apophoreta, and never contained above one verse, or two at the most, but the shorter the better. We call them posies, and do paint them now-a-dayes upon the back sides of our fruit-trenchers of wood, or *use them as devises in rings* and armes."

Henry VIII. gave Annie of Cleves a ring with the posy—
"God send me well to keep."

Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1753, who had been married three times, on his fourth espousals had inscribed on his wedding ring—
"If I survive,
I'll make